Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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apr1:'65.*1y.

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1864.—tf.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengle House." Dec. 9, 1864-tf.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
apr1, 1864—tf.

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BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864.—tf.

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Office in the Bank Building, Juliana Street.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed and warranted. TERMS CASH.
jan6'65-1y.

DENTISTRY.
I. N. BOWSER, RESIDENT DENTIST, WOODBERRY, PA., will spend the second Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, of each month at Hopewell, the remaining three days at Bloody Run, attending to the duties of his profession. At all other times he can be found in his office at Woodbury, excepting the last Monday and Tuesday of the same month, which he will spend in Martinsburg, Blair county, Penna. Persons desiring operations should call early, as time is limited. All operations warranted. Aug. 5,1864,-tf.

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DR. B. F. HARRY,
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
April 1, 1864—tf.

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Having permanently located respectfully tenders his pofessional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office. April 1, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

BEDFORD HOUSE,
AT HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.,
BY HARRY DROLLINGER.
Every attention given to make guests comfortable, who stop at this House.
Hopewell, July 29, 1864.

U. S. HOTEL,
HARRISBURG, PA.
CORNER SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
OPPOSITE READING R. R. DEPOT.
D. H. HUTCHINSON, Proprietor.
jan6:65.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.,
JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.
April 29th, 1864.—ft.

BANKERS.

G. W. RUPP.....O. E. SHANNON.....F. BENEDICT
RUPP, SHANNON & CO., BANKERS,
BEDFORD, PA.
BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.
COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold. apr.15,'64-tf.

JEWELER, &c.

DANIEL BORDER,
PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA.
WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C.
He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses. Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—zz.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

JOHN MAJOR,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY. Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April, 1861—tf.

Poetry.

MAKE HOME BEAUTIFUL.

More than building showy mansions,
More than dress and fine array,
More than domes and lofty steeples,
More than station, power and sway—
Make your home both neat and tasteful,
Bright and pleasant, always fair,
Where each heart shall rest contented,
Grateful for each beauty there.

More than lofty, swelling titles,
More than fashion's luring glare,
More than mammon's gilded honors,
More than thought can well compare—
See that home is made attractive
By surroundings pure and bright—
Trees arranged with taste and order,
Flowers with all their sweets delight.

Seek to make your home most lovely,
Let it be a smiling spot,
Where in sweet contentment resting,
Care and sorrow are forgot.
Where the flowers and trees are waving,
Birds will sing their sweetest song;
Where the purest thoughts will linger,
Confidence and love begin.

Make your home a second Eden,
Imitate her smiling bowers;
Let a neat and simple cottage
Stand among bright trees and flowers,
There what fragrance and what brightness
Will each blooming rose display!
Here a simple vine-clad arbor
Brightens through each summer day.

There each heart will rest contented,
Seldom wishing far to roam;
Or, if roaming, still will cherish
Memories of that pleasant home.
Such a home makes man the better,
Pure and lasting its control;
Home with pure and bright surroundings,
Leaves its impress on the soul.

Original.

[FOR THE INQUIRER.]

THE MOUSTACHE.

MR. EDITOR:

Some one has remarked that the moustache is "*neither useful nor ornamental.*" The latter I will admit, but the former assertion I must deny.

Everything in the world has its uses and I have recently discovered that the moustache has its uses too.

And now, without entering into a long disquisition on the subject, let me briefly state, separately, its many good qualifications.

First, then, it is an *excellent filter*. Every one knows the utility of straw in separating the cider from the pummace. Just so with the moustache, suppose you arise from your bed in the dark to take a drink of water. You grope your way to the table or stand, take up the pitcher or tin, draw your moustache down over the lips, and suck the water through, moustache acting as a perfect strainer, keeping out all flies, spiders, or *bed-bugs*, that may be therein. After you are done drinking, you brush off the "reptiles" and go back to bed.

Secondly, it is a *good thatch*, and will turn the rain as effectually as the thatch on a barn, and more durable too, for hair will greatly outlast straw.

Thirdly, it is profitable when *drinking buttermilk*. Fresh buttermilk always abounds with more or less butter. The moustache will *catch* the crumbs, which may be gathered, made into rolls and sold to the epicurean public as butter of "*extra flavor*," thus combining economy and profit.

Fourthly, it is a *protective*, not only against the cold blasts of winter, by condensing the snow and ice, and thus hermetically sealing the mouth against the cold, but also as a *shield or cushion* at any time, should you be so unfortunate as to receive a blow which might otherwise *knock your teeth down your throat*. In the former case an advantage might accrue, also, in collecting the ice, filling your ice house, and thus save the trouble and expense of hauling it on sleds.

Fifthly, it might be used for *dipping candles* in a manner I would suggest thus: Have your tallow in a convenient vessel, dip in your mustache, when the requisite number of dips have been made, you will have an amount of candles proportionate to density of moustache, each hair constituting a wick.

Sixthly, it is useful in *kissing the girls*. Now it is to be presumed that all girls expect to be kissed, but all are not equally agreeable. If you are in the act of kissing a pretty lass, pull your moustache right and left and "sip the nectar" in its purity, on the other hand, if you are going to salute a homely one, or a pungent old maid, stroke it right down square over your mouth, and *give the snap underneath*.

Seventhly, it is a *benefit to the poor*, which the washerwoman knows, for it catches barrels of tobacco juice and other filth, which requires to be washed from pocket handkerchiefs which otherwise would not be soiled.

Eightly, it serves to *kill time*. The adage says that an "idle man's brain is the devil's workshop."

A man need never be out of employment, he may spend his time twirling his moustache, and thus while away many an hour which would otherwise drag heavily on his hands or be employed in something less commendable.

In addition, by such cultivation he may render himself an amusing paradox to solve, whether he is *catfish or a terrier dog*. The non-mustachioed community will appreciate this.

Ninthly, and lastly, it might be *useful in the arts and manufactures*. When trimmed off, it would make excellent stuffing for sofas, pads, and mattresses, also, set in finger rings, lockets, breast-pins, &c. Any surplus might also be converted into *camel's hair pencils*, but would, perhaps, be rather too stiff.

These are a few of the reasons, many others might be given, why we should exclaim of moustache—"*esto in perpetua!*" and endeavor to redeem it from the many aspersions which have been cast upon it. In a future article I may, Mr. Editor, take up that other appendage to the "human face divine" the "*goat-tee*" and treat it with the merit it, also, deserves. Until then, adieu!

VINDICATOR.

Miscellaneous.

COURAGE.

One of the bravest and best Generals that Europe ever produced said that he could never snuff a candle with his fingers without suffering from the fear of being burned. He was not afraid on the battle field, but he was afraid of scorching his fingers. We once knew a man who never saw a thunder cloud without trembling lest he should be struck by lightning, and yet when he came to the end of life he had no fear of death, but welcomed it as he would rest from a tiresome journey. We have seen a man who would faint at the sight of blood, as cheerful in view of immediate dissolution as though he had been invited to a party and was hastening to go. Again we have seen a strong man who had braved dangers upon the land and seas, who was absolutely afraid of being alone in the dark. He had no fear of anything he could see, but a mortal dread of the unseen. In the loss of the Sultana steamer on the Mississippi, by which 1,500 persons came to their end, among those saved was a lady, Mrs. Pery, who, putting on a life preserver, hastened to jump into the river, where she soon found herself with half a dozen soldiers clinging to a door, drifting down the deep and rapid current. Of these men there was not one that had the least self possession, but a young soldier, boyish in years, but of a manly heart, who lifted his voice in words of encouragement and advice. The others, men who had faced death on the battle fields and in rebel prisons, were as babes in that trying hour. They wept aloud, and the waters echoed back their shrieks of utter despair. One of them crawled upon the door and remained there, to the imminent peril of the others, and despite their repeated remonstrances. Another, who observed that Mrs. Perry had on a life preserver, let go of the door and grasped her arm, forcing her from the door under the water. She managed to shake him off and regain the door, he taking his place by her side again. The young hero of the hour here remonstrated with the other soldier, saying he was ashamed to see him thus cowardly, after having fought with him on more than one battle ground. But the other was too thoroughly overcome by fear to heed the remark, and he repeated the operation three different times, on each occasion dragging Mrs. Perry in the water and nearly strangling her. Happening to perceive another door floating near them, Mrs. Perry attempted to secure it, but as she was about to lay hands on it, a soldier who had been clinging to it arose to the surface and warned her off. She stated that the other poor refuge was so over crowded that it would be impossible for all to clingto it. She attempted to catch hold of the door, but the soldier thrust her off into the water, and compelled her to return to the other. After hours of peril they were finally rescued. This proves what all must have observed, that those who are heroes in one condition may be exceedingly timid and fearful in another, as a sailor who will swing by a rope yarn at a yard arm and feel safe, is afraid to follow a carpenter upon a staging, lest his support should give way, though it may be ever so strong. So men that one hour may be as firm and undaunted as were Napoleon's veterans, and as immovable as the deep-rooted trees of the forest, may the next be panic stricken, and run like weak children—as cowardly as whipped dogs.—Some men's courage is through force of mind, which controles the bodies; others through brute force, like mad bulls.

THE MORNING STARS.

I had occasion a few weeks since to take the early train from Providence to Boston: and for this purpose rose at two o'clock in the morning. Everything around me was wrapped in darkness and hushed in silence, broken only by what seemed at that hour the unearthly clank and rush of a train. It was a mild, serene midsummer's night the sky was without a cloud, the wind whist. The moon, then in the last quarter, had just risen, and the stars shone with spectral lustre but little affected by presence. Jupiter, two hours high, was the herald of the day: the Pleiades, just above the horizon, shed their sweet influence in the East; Lyra sparkled near the zenith; Andromeda veiled her newly discovered glories from the naked eye in the South; the steady pointers, far beneath the pole, looked meekly up from the depth of the North to the sovereign.

Such was the glorious spectacle as I entered the train. As we proceeded, the timid approach of twilight became more perceptible; the intense blue of the sky began to soften, the smaller stars, like little children, went first to rest; the sister beams of the Pleiades soon melted together; but the bright constellations of the West and North remained unchanged. Steadily the wondrous change went on. Hands of angels, hidden from view, shifted the scenery of the heavens, the glories of the night dissolved into the glories of the dawn. The blue sky now turned softly gray; and the great watch stars shut up their holy eyes; the East began to kindle. Faint streaks of purple soon blushed along the sky; the whole celestial concave was filled with the in flowing tides of the morning light which came pouring down from above in the great ocean of radiance; till at length, as we reached the blue hills, a flash of purple fire blaze from the horizon and turned the dewy tear drops of flower and leaf into rubies and diamonds. In a few seconds the everlasting gates of the morning were thrown open and the Lord of the day, arrayed in glories too severe for the gaze of man, began to course. I do not wonder at the superstition of the ancient Magians, who in the morning of a day went up to the hill-tops of Central Asia, and ignorant of the true God, adored the most glorious works of His hand. But I am filled with amazement when told that in this enlightened age and in the heart of the Christian world there are persons who can wit ness this daily manifestation of the Creator, and say in their own hearts, "There is no God."—*Edward Everett.*

PREVALENT MISTAKES.—We desire to cal the attention of our readers to the following prevalent mistakes:

It is a mistake to suppose that the subscription price of a newspaper is clear gain to the publisher.

It is a mistake to suppose that he gets white paper for nothing.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is printed without cost.

It is a mistake to suppose that he can live bodily by faith.

It is a mistake to suppose that it is an easy thing to please everybody.

It is a mistake to suppose that a paper is not worth buying which contains only what we know and believe already.

It is a mistake to suppose that money due for a paper would be as good to us a year hence as it is now.

It is a great mistake to believe that we would not be thankful for, what is due us and for new subscribers.

THE GREAT GRAPE VINE OF SANTA BARBARA.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* gives a graphic account of this somewhat famous vine. The journal says: One of the celebrities of Spanish California is the immense and beautiful grape vine now growing at the Montecito, two or three miles below Santa Barbara, on the road to San Buenaventura. The planter of this vine was Dona Marcellina Feliz de Dominguez, wife of the old soldier, Jose Marie Dominguez, who came up to Alta California with one of the earliest expeditions from Sonora, before 1780, and who were always esteemed an honest and industrious old couple among the most respectable of the native families and foreigners in the country prior to 1864. The old woman related that she was born at Orcales, a town in Sinaloa, south of Cutiacan, and ever since the foundations of Santa Barbara Presido and Mission, 1782—1786, had been an inhabitant of that vicinity. The great grape vine which is so often talked of in books and newspapers for the last thirty years, she uniformly stated was planted by her over sixty-five years ago, from a slip which she cut from the young vineyard at San Antonio Mission, in Monterey county, for a horse whip, and on arriving at the hot springs of the San Miguel, finding it fresh and sprouting she determined to preserve it and plant it so soon as she could get permission from the commandante at Santa Barbara, which was done, as nearly as could be ascertained from her failing memory, about the year 1796.

Her husband had got permission to make a small garden near the warm springs of the Montecello, a favorite place for the washerwomen of the new settlement of Santa Barbara, and here she planted it on the edge of a knoll, expecting after so long a journey to see it die.

But to her surprise it immediately took root and began to bud and leaf, and from careful attention before she died it was made to produce more than any grape vine in America, North or south. Between 1850 and 1860 it had been trailed over some 80 feet in circumference with a trunk of 12 inches in diameter, rising clean 15 feet high from the ground. Some years it has borne over six thousand grapes, or close on to eight thousand pounds, and became a wonder of every resident or sojourner in that part of California. And, what is more, for the last forty years, it has principally maintained the old woman and her numerous family. She always, for long years, made her own wine from her grapes, maintaining that her wine was good for soul and body, and better than that never flowed. After planting the grape cutting, the land was often troubled with the drouth, which caused her to conduct the neighboring warm spring across to the root of the vine near her house, and it is supposed that the mineral water has had something to do with its well known luxurience, fruitfulness and vigor.

REASONS FOR LOOKING PRETTY.

There are good reasons why we should always appear as well as possible. Taking no to consideration the strong effect exterior things produces upon the mind, it becomes a necessity, if we desire happiness. That is generally conceded to be the chief object of life! therefore it is well to observe the things most calculated to produce such a result.

A consciousness of looking well, being dressed in good taste, and consequently pleasing to the eyes of those by whom we are surrounded, produces an effect for ourselves as pleasant. *We feel* nice—see that others appreciate us, and our hearts warm with a glow of satisfaction which sends lights to the eye and lip in genial smiles. The atmosphere about us is pervaded with a presence of joy. It is the thrill of "angel breathings upon human lips," which purify us from discontentment and the weariness which arises from out of discontentment.

The effect upon the spirits, of a dark or bright day is unmistakable. As unmistakable is the effect of our surroundings wherever we chance to be. Our sensitiveness to exterior influences, renders us happy, depressed, or miserable, according to the degree of beauty about us. In a pleasant, airy, well-furnished room, we grow cheerful. In a dark, gloomy one, we are depressed. A smiling face charms us to forgetfulness of many ills, while a sombre one, makes us remember them so vividly, we are apt to grow morbid and exaggerate them. In the *tout ensemble* of a man or woman,—dress, features and expression,—we instantly draw inferences either for or against—pleasant or unpleasant. The surroundings speak for the taste and habits of a person almost always, unerringly. The dress is a part of these, and the most important we may say. Expensive dress is not essential. It is the color and fitness that gives it character. Elegance and beauty consist in its tasteful arrangement, by contrasts or harmonies; and in accordance with our success, is the effect produced upon ourselves and those by whom we are surrounded.

Let us, then, try to look well—dress with taste; surround ourselves with pleasing objects—be happy ourselves, and make others as happy as we can.

A MAN WHO THOUGHT HE NEVER PRAYED.

The Rev. Mr. Kilpin passed a very profane man, and, having omitted to rebuke him, he awaited him in the morning at the same place.

When he approached, Mr. Kilpin said, "Good morning, my friend; you are the person I have been waiting for."

"O! sir," said the man, "you are mistaken, I think."

"I do not know you; but I saw you last night when you were going home from work, and I have been waiting some time to see you."

"Sir, you are mistaken; it could not have been me; I never saw you in my life before that I know of."

"Well, my friend," said Mr. Kilpin, "I heard you pray last night."

"Now I assure you that you are mistaken I never prayed in all my life."

"O!" said Mr. Kilpin, "If God had answered your prayer last night, you had not been seen here this morning. I heard you pray that God would destroy your eyes, and ruin your soul."

The man turned pale, and, trembling, said, "Do you call *that* prayer? I did, I did."

"Well, then, my errand this morning is to request you from this day to pray as fervently for your salvation as you have done for damnation; and may God in mercy hear your prayer."

The man from that time became an attendant on Mr. Kilpin's ministry, and it ended in his early conversion to God.

UNINJURED BY THE FALL.—Three things appear to be uninjured by the Fall—the song of birds, the beauty of the flowers, and the smile of infancy; for it is difficult to conceive how either of these could have been more perfect had man remained holy; as if God would leave us something pure to remind us of the Paradise we have lost, and point us to that which we shall regain.—*Dr. C. S. Henry.*

THE LITTLE QUAKERESS

An amusing matrimonial story is told of the olden time in New England. It so fell out that a young couple became very much smitten with each other—as young people do. The young woman's father was a wealthy Quaker, the young man was respectable. The father could stand no such union, and resolutely opposed it, and the daughter dare not disobey, that is to say, she dare not disobey openly. She "meets him by moonlight," while she pretended never to see him; and she pined and wasted in spite of herself. She was really in love—a state of sighs and tears, which women oftener reach in imagination than in reality. Still the father remained inexorable.

Time passed on, and the rose on Mary's damask cheek passed on. She had contentment like a worm in the bud prey on that damask cheek, however; but, when her father asked her why she pined, she always told him. The old man was a widower, and loved his daughter dearly. Had it been a widowed mother who had Mary in charge, a woman's pride would never have given way before the importunities of a daughter. Men are not, however, stubborn in such matters, and when the father saw that his daughter's heart was really set upon the match, he surprised her one day by breathing out:

"Mary, rather than mope to death, thee had better marry as soon as thee chooses, and whom thee pleases."

And then what did Mary? Wait till the birds of the air had told the swain of the change, or until her father had time to alter his mind again? Not a bit of it. She clapped her neat plain bonnet on her head, walked directly to the house of her intended as the street would carry her. She walked into the house without knocking—for knocking was not then fashionable—and she found the family just sitting down to dinner. Some little commotion was exhibited at the heiress in the widow's cottage, but she heeded it not. John looked up inquiringly. She walked directly up to him, and took both his hands in hers.

"John," said she, "father says I may have thee."

And John got directly up from the dinner-table, and went to the parson's. In just twenty-five minutes they were man and wife.

OVER-WORK.

Unwise above man is the man who considers every hour lost which is not spent in reading, writing, or in study, and not more rational is she who thinks every moment of her time lost which does not find her sewing.

We once heard a great man advise that a book of some kind be carried in the pocket, to be used in case of an unoccupied moment; such was his practice. He died early and fatuous. There are women, who, after a hard day's work, will sit and sew by candle or gas light until their eyes are almost blinded, or until certain pains about the shoulders come on, which are insupportable, and the overworked limbs refuse their capacity to work any longer.

The sleep of the over-worked, like that of those who do not work at all, is unsatisfying and unrefreshing, and both alike wake up in weariness, sadness, and languor, with an inevitable result, both dying prematurely.

Let no one work in pain or weariness. When a man is tired, he ought to lie down until he is fully rested, when with renovated strength, the work will be better done, done the sooner, and done with a self-sustained alacrity. The time taken from seven or eight hour's sleep out of each twenty-four, is time not gained, but the time much more lost; we can cheat ourselves, but we cannot cheat nature.

A certain amount of food is necessary to a healthy body, and if less than that amount be furnished, decay commences that very hour. It is the same with sleep, and any one who persists in allowing himself less than nature requires, will only hasten his arrival at the mad-house or the grave. This is especially true of brain-work.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW'S PLATFORM.

Governor Brownlow having been questioned as to his platform, replies through the columns of his paper, the *Knoxville Whig*, as follows:

"We are for the Union as it *is*, and the enforcement of the laws as they *are*, both State and national, until every rebel lays down his arms, is killed off in battle, or in private, or is hung—until this wicked rebellion is crushed out, and men cease to abuse the Federal authorities, or talk treason even in private life. We are for no compromise with rebels who have been in arms against the Federal Government three or four years, and have only laid down their arms because they were *whipped*; we are for no truce with rebels, no pardon for pirates, no complicity with thieves and no parley with murderers. We are for the political party which will stand by the country, sustain the United States Government, and not think of witholding men or means from the President until the nation has asserted its independence of organized mobs at the South and in the North, and until the whole world shall see and acknowledge our power to crush out the great conspiracy.

We hold that no man in any section of the country, North or South, should be permitted to hold office until he has taken an oath that he has never done, written, or said anything against the authority of the Government of the United States, or in any way given aid, comfort, or encouragement to its enemies, or to the men waging war against the Government. Being grossly deceived by men in the South, who went into the rebellion, we will never support any man for any office of honor or profit, who was a secessionist, or who aided in the unholy work of oppressing the Union people in the South, or who persistently advocated the prosecution of the war brought on at the South.

Denying the right of secession, we hold that no State has ever been out of the Union and consequently we deny to Congress the right to regulate the franchise question, holding that each State, after having elected a loyal Legislature, shall say who are loyal voters and who are not; provided that no State shall enact a law on this subject at war with the provisions of the National Constitution."

BEET ROOT SUGAR IN ILLINOIS.—The Chicago *Republican* speaks encouragingly of the prospects of this branch of business, and predicts successful results. It remarks that, "if the free people of the North can grow sorghum and make syrup and molasses of it, in our Western prairies, in a loose, unsystematized sort of way, but yet with profit, they certainly can grow beets and manufacture sugar with profit from them also. We surely ought to be able to make money in a manufacture which is profitable in France and Germany—so profitable, indeed, that it pays large duties to the Governments of those countries."

IF you doubt whether to kiss a pretty girl, give her the benefit of the doubt and "go in."

A LITTLE STORY, OR THE LOST DEMOCRACY.

A man of but moderate acquaintance with the wicked ways of the world, visited the great city of New York, where there are always some people so little accustomed to see the green fields of the country that anything like verdancy is sure to attract their attention. The stranger was delighted to find these city people so kind to him, and so easy to get acquainted with. Under their patronage he enjoyed himself highly, and eventually got into a state of happy obliviousness of worldly cares and troubles. Upon recovering from this state, his head felt uncommonly heavy and his pocket remarkably light. Passing sorrowfully down a street, he noticed the sign of an Intelligence office. Finding a dollar in his pocket that had escaped the hands of his friends, he entered the office. With an impediment in his speech, which was rather aggravated by the confused state of his mind, he said: "You k-k-keep intelligence here, do you?" "Yes, sir." "Well I want a d-d-dollar's worth." "What do you want to know?" "I want to know where I've b-b-been this three d-days."

A similar want is felt by the Democracy; but it reaches back through a number of years. It is distressed, also, to know where it is going to be. Ever since it fell in with secession company, and got intoxicated with sympathy for the rebellion, its sober and honest friends have forsaken it. It has in a measure aroused from its debauch, and is endeavoring to collect its bewildered wits, and to wonder where it has been. It has a recollection of having been at Chicago last summer, and a dreamy impression of some kind of a shock in the fall, and of another in the spring, which fairly waked it up. Since then, not knowing where it has been, nor where it is to be, it has been edging up to one and another of its old friends, but they all shy off from it. They don't believe in mill-stone necklaces. We respectfully advise a small investment in intelligence. Mr. Stanton, or some other reliable old Democrat, might give it gratis, if respectfully applied to.—*Pittsburgh Commercial.*

SONORA COPPER MINES.—A correspondent of one of the St. Louis papers gives the narrative of an expedition from the foot of the Sierra Madre range across the State of Sonora to Arizona, in which allusion is made to the "marvelous" Nacosaro copper mines as follows:

"It is a most wonderful development of that valuable ore, so lavishly and redundantly thrown down or up there, that almost upon the very surface one beholds masses of copper ore, with fifty per cent. of pure metallic copper in it, in abundance sufficient to surfeit the markets of the world. I scarcely know whether to call it a vein or lode. It is sixty feet wide, and runs for miles. The ore is so advantageously placed that it can be blasted out at one dollar per ton. I offering to contract to take out five thousand tons at that figure. No shafts or tunnels seem necessary, any more than on Pilot Knob or Iron Mountain. All that is necessary is to [illegible] Besides the copper, each ton contains sixty dollars per ton of silver. I have many specimens of the beautiful ore, some of them as beautifully variegated as the colors of the spectrum, all of them fifty per cent. pure. The Don Juan is a continuation of this wonderful mine, two thousand feet distant. Neither of them have been much worked, capital being wanting. The face of the mine already stripped presents the beautiful ore in such advantageous position that the merest bungler in mining could knock it out so rapidly, and at such little cost, that it could be laid down at the doors of the smelting furnaces at a less percentage of expense than can be said of any copper mine I have heard of, from Lake Superior to the Isthmus of Darien."

INFLUENCE OF FEMALES.—It is better for you to pass an evening once or twice a week in a lady's drawing room, even though the conversation is slow, and you know the girl's songs by heart, than in a club, tavern, or the pit of a theatre. All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely upon it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions, and are stupid, or have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggers, who were sucking the buts of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid.

Poetry is uninspiring to a yokel; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast who does not know one tune from another, but as a true epicure is hardly ever tired of water, sauce, and brown bread and butter, I protest I can sit for a whole night talking to a well-regulated kindly woman about her girl Fanny or her boy Frank, and like the evening entertainment.

One of the great benefits a man may derive from woman's society is that he is bound to be respectful to her. The habit of it is of great good to your moral men, depend upon it. Our education makes us the most eminently selfish men in the world. We fight for ourselves, we push for ourselves, we yawn for ourselves, we light our pipes and say we won't go out, we prefer ourselves and our ease; and the greatest benefit that comes to a man from a woman's society is, that he has to think of somebody to whom he is bound to be constantly attentive and respectful.

EVIL COMPANY.—The following beautiful allegory is translated from the German:

Sophronius, a wise teacher, would not suffer even his grown up sons and daughters to associate with those whose conduct was not pure and upright.

"Dear father," said the gentle Eulalia to him one day when he forbade her in company with her brother to visit the volatile Lucinda, "dear father, you must think us very childish, if you imagine that we should be exposed to danger by it."

The father took in silence a dead coal from the hearth, and reached it to his daughter. "It will not burn you, my child, take it."

Eulalia did so, and behold! her delicate white hand was soiled and blackened, and, as it chanced, her white dress also.

"We cannot be too careful in handling coals," said Eulalia, in vexation.

"Yes, truly," said her father: "you see my child, that coals, even if they do not burn, blacken. So it is with the company of the vicious."

A SHERIFF was once asked to execute a writ against a Quaker. On arriving at his house he saw the Quaker's wife, who in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, said he was, at the same time requested him to be seated, and her husband would speedily see him. The officer waited patiently for some time; the fair Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise that he might see her husband. "Nay, friend, I promised that he would see thee. He has seen thee. He did not like thy looks; therefore he avoided thee, and hath departed the house by another path."

CANDOR.—There is nothing sheds so fine a light upon the human mind as candor. It was called "whiteness" by ancients, for its purity; and it always won the esteem due to the most admirable of the virtues. However little sought for, or practised, all do it the homage of their praise, and all feel the power and charm of its influence. The man whose opinion make the deepest mark upon his fellow men, whose friendship instinctively sought where all others have proved faithless, is not the man of brilliant parts, or flattering tongue, or splendid genius, or commanding power, but he whose lucid candor and ingenuous truth transmit the heart's real feelings pure and without refraction. There are other qualities which are more showy, and other traits that have a higher place in the world's code of honor, but none wear better or gather less tarnish by use, or claim a deeper homage in that silent reverence which the mind must pay to virtue.

GEN. CASS ON PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The venerable Lewis Cass has written his views of Mr. Lincoln, in which he says:

"The departed patriot entered upon his new field of duty with unwavering confidence in the justice of the cause and its final triumphal issue; and this confidence accompanied him during all the trials to which he was exposed, and invigorated the policy he felt called to adopt; and, as in the progress of events, he became better understood by the course of his administration, he became better appreciated by his countrymen. Though differences of opinion as to the measure to be adopted were inseparable from such a contest, involving many issues of weal and woe, still his noble qualities inspired general respect, and his successful administration will be evidence in all time to come of his worth and the wisdom of his measures.

BE YOUR OWN RIGHT HAND MAN.—People who have been bolstered up and levered all their lives are seldom good for anything in a crisis. When misfortune comes, they look around for something to cling to or lean upon. If the prop is not there, down they go.

Once down, they are as helpless as capsized turtles, or unhorsed men in armor, and they cannot find their feet again without assistance.

Such silken fellows no more resemble self made men, who have fought their way to position, making difficulties their stepping stones, and deriving determination from defeat, than vines resemble oaks, or spluttering rushlights the stars of heaven. Efforts persisted in to achievements, train a man to self reliance, and when he has proved to the world that he can trust himself, the world will trust him.

We say, therefore, that it is unwise to deprive young men of the advantages which result from their energetic action, by "boosting" them over obstacles which they ought to surmount alone.

GOOD RULES FOR ALL.—Profane swearing is abominable.
Vulgar language is disgusting.
Inquisitiveness is offensive.
Tattling is mean.
Telling lies is contemptible.
Slander is devilish.
Drunkenness is disgraceful.
Laziness is shameful.
Avoid all the above vices and aim at usefulness. This is the road by which to become respectable. Walk in it. Never be ashamed of honest labor. Pride is a hateful curse—a hateful vice. Never act the hypocrite. Keep good company. Speak the truth at all time. Never be discouraged but persevere, and mountains will become mole hills.

MANUFACTURES IN TENNESSEE.—One of the largest and finest rolling-mills in the United States is already in operation in Chattanooga, Tenn, which is daily turning out the best quality of railroad iron of the T pattern. A blast furnace is in contemplation, and a copper rolling-mill worth $1,000,000 capital, is soon to be put up in the neighborhood. A large blast furnace will be commenced in the fall on the Tennessee river above Chattanooga. Several coal oil companies are only waiting for machinery to commence operations in different localities around that place. The old coal mines are being reworked and new ones opened.

IMPOTRANT LAW DECISION.—The New Hampshire Superior Court has decided that an express company delivering a parcel marked with the cabalistic "C. O. D."—collect on delivery—may allow a person to whom it is consigned, reasonable time to open the package and determine whether he will receive it or not. The rule heretofore has been that no examination could take place—the receiver must take the package and then determine whether it contained what he ordered or not.

A soldier who was guilty of gross cowardice at the battle of the Wilderness, was tried by court martial in New York for the offence, and sentenced to be shot. He was taken to Broome Street Barracks, but had not been there half an hour when he sent a polite note to the officer below for a pass. Those in charge of the office failing to keep a correct account of their prisoners, gave the pass, and the result was, the fellow walked out, and has not been seen since.

SOUTH CAROLINA COTTON AND RICE.—The Charleston *Courier* of the 24th says: "Purchasers of cotton and rice appear to be reaping a rich harvest, and the holders of this kind of property are doing well by disposing of it. Now that the twenty-five per cent. tax is taken off cotton we begin to see that article come forward to market in large quantities. Men of capital are coming from the North by every steamer with the view of investing in cotton and rice.

A CLEAR CONSCIENCE.—How bravely a man can walk the earth, bear the heaviest burdens, perform the severest duties, and look all men square in the face, if he only bears in his breast a clear conscience, void of offence toward God and man. There is no spring, no spur, no inspiration like this. To feel that we have omitted no task, and left no obligations unfilled, this fills the heart with satisfaction, and the soul with strength.

HE who, by his conduct, makes good friends on the one hand and bitter haters on the other, gives evidence that there is something of the bold, independent, upright man in his composition; while the chicken-hearted, imbecile character, is capable of making neither friends nor foes.

GENERAL SCOTT says that people think he is proud and pompous simply because he is tall and erect. To a recent caller, who expressed surprise at his affability, he remarked, "Sir, it has been the misfortune of my life to be six feet four inches high, and to have a straight spine. Had I been round shouldered, or had a hump on my back, it would have relieved the odium in the public eye."

☞ "Come here, my little fellow," said a gentleman to a youngster of five years, while sitting in a parlor, where a large company were assembled. "Do you know me?"

"Yeth thir."

"Who am I? Let me hear?"

"You ith the man who kithed mam

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,

Hon. D. B. ARMSTRONG,

Subject to decision of the Legislative Conference.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

J. T. KEAGY, Esq., of Bedford.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE,

Capt. ADAM WEAVERLING, Bloody Run.

TREASURER,

Capt. SIMON DICKERHOOF, Bedford.

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

DANIEL SAMS, West Providence.

JURY COMMISSIONER,

WILLIAM KIRK, St. Clair.

COMMISSIONER,

HENRY J. BRUNER, Cumberland Valley.

POOR DIRECTORS,

JOHN S. HETRICK, 3 yr., M. Woodberry,
LEONARD BITNER, 2 yrs., Juniata.

AUDITOR,

JAMES ALLISON, Napier.

CORONER,

Capt. AMOS ROBINETT, Southampton.

DUTIES OF THE HOUR.

We embrace the present as a fitting opportunity, to call upon all the lovers of law and order, without regard to party, to raise up their voices and use their influence for the preservation and vindication of the laws. Violence rules the hour and papers come to us from every quarter freighted with tales of murderous assaults and fiendish crimes enacted by lawless men. They who opposed the war for the Union professed to fear its influence upon the soldiers after their return to their homes, but thanks to the noble men who fought for the enforcement of the laws and the suppression of rebellion against the legally constituted authorities, we have it not to record, that they are the instigators of violence and lawlessness. Our returned soldiers have set such an example of peaceableness and obedience to the laws, as those who have maligned them and endeavored to produce a prejudice against them ere they returned to their peaceful homes, would do well to follow.

Those, who have covertly and stealthily, during the last four years, endeavored to arouse a spirit of resistance to the laws of the land and the rightfully constituted authorities, would now fain throw the blame upon the men who have ever stood by, and advocated the enforcement of the laws. We are glad that they are ashamed of their record, or afraid of the consequences of thei evil teaching. We rejoice to see men turn from their evil courses even if they do so, from fear of consequences rather than from love of better things. We bid them welcome to the ranks of those, who, while asserting their rights and privileges of freedom of discussion of all questions, in any way pertaining to the public welfare, at the same time demand, that the laws be vindicated, and that threats against life and property either for the fearless discharge of public duties or the public expression of political opinions shall not only, no longer be encouraged and eulogized, but that all the power of the laws be invoked to punish the authors and instigators as well as the perpetrators of such threats. It becomes all who make these professions to frown upon all such as are in any way parties to deeds of violence and lawlessness, and instead of lionizing murderers and traitors, to do all in their power to make crime of every kind odious in the sight of the people. Through the instigations of wicked and designing men and political demagogues, large numbers of our people have not only purchased, but habitually carry, deadly weapons; while this is the case, we can only expect that in the heat of controversy, frequently embittered and fired by the intoxicating cup, men will be driven to deeds of violence, and blood-shed and oft-times murder will naturally follow. The remedy for this dangerous evil is, for every man who desires the peace of the community and the personal welfare of himself and his neighbors to discourage the carrying of concealed and deadly weapons. There is now no reason for any peaceable and well disposed citizen to carry deadly weapons of any kind, and it is a fair inference that every man found in his own community, with concealed weapons upon his person, is bent upon deeds of violence and as such should be carefully watched by the officers of the peace.

The sooner we have laws enacted for the punishment of persons carrying concealed weapons throughout the State, the better it will be for the peace and welfare of the country. We hope to see this subject receive the early attention of our next legislature. Until then it becomes the bounden duty of every good citizen to discourage by every means in his power, the spirit of lawlessness that now seems to reign supreme over the land. Men may cry away with military rule, but as long as they encourage, favor, and pay special respect and attention to those who defy the law and glory in its violation, they are only adding another to the many good reasons that have thus far called for, necessitated and justified, the employment and stationing of a military force in our midst. If half the efforts that have been made during the last four years to rouse the people to open resistance of the laws, had been expended in inculcating and demonstrating the necessity for obedience to the legally constituted authorities, we would not now have these awful catalogues of crime to record.

☞The *Gazette* says it cannot degrade itself to the level of the INQUIRER falsifiers, by stooping to notice every canard they invent. This is, we suppose, a reply to our article on Samuel Ketterman, who was kicked out of the Copperhead Convention by the wire-pulling of this same indivinual, because he *voted for the soldiers to have the right of suffrage*. Perhaps, it is an answer to our charge that six thousand tickets against the amendment were printed at the office of the *Gazette*, and that they were regularly distributed by the editor of that journal, and not only this, but that this same editor electioneered against this same amendment allowing the soldiers in active service the right to vote? We here repeat these charges and we stand ready to prove them, if necessary. We do not get up *canards*. We are prepared to prove every position we take. The *Gazette* will please bear this in mind.

THE CROUSE MURDER AGAIN.

The *Gazette* presumes that it can forestal public opinion as much as it pleases in regard to the innocence of a party, but we must not, for the world, say ought in regard to his guilt. It acts fully upon this principle and publishes the most favorable accounts, with scarce a semblance of truth, all over the country, but the moment we undertake to publish the facts elicited before a Coroner's jury, we are guilty of "false statements and inflamatory appeals" and it turns fiercely and asks how a juror who reads them can swear that "he has not made up an opinion in regard to the guilt or innocence of the accused?" If the *Gazette* doubts our statements we have the testimony taken before the Inquest on hand and we will publish it for its edification. We have had no desire to bias the mind of any one, much less to prejudice the mind of any juror, but we would like to know whether a juror could read the statements of the *Gazette* without coming to the conclusion that the parties in question were only guilty of justifiable homicide? And, further, we would not give a fig for the juror who could not come to some conclusion, as far as the statements go, if he can not, he is little, if any, better than an idiot, but when a juror comes forward and swears that he will render a verdict in accordance with the evidence, then his former conclusions should be as nought. We have always contended that the present method of challenging jurors for "cause" is disgraceful to the age. This system, in nine cases out of ten, gives us juries that have no mind whatever, and who are no more than a mockery and a reproach. It were time that this practice were remodeled, the verdict of twelve imbeciles and idiots was never intended to be the almost divine right to be tried by a jury.

And, now, in regard to the threat conveyed in the last line of the article in the *Gazette*, to which we have deigned to make the above reply, we desire to say, that no threats or intimidations will deter us from noticing matters worthy of our notice, and as fearless and independent journalists, we shall continue to call things by their right names, while we control these columns, without fear, affection or favor, and he that presumes otherwise can simply "try it on." The *Gazette*, however, has latterly changed its tactics. Week before last it threatened some of the witnesses before the Inquest with *perjury*, last week it threatened us with *libel*, this week, we presume, the family of the lamented Crouse will be threatened with slander. It is time for the lawless *Gazette* to come down to the letter of the law, had it done so long since, we doubt very much whether any of its friends would now be incarcerated for murder. Or, had its friends resorted to the same means, the records of the Court would ere this, have settled the question whether John P. Reed, jr., went to Canada to avoid the draft, or Mengel Reed voluntarily joined the rebel army.

WHO ARE THE ENEMIES OF PEACE?

The *Gazette* of last week says: "We tell the good people of Bedford county, that the *enemies of peace* are the leading Abolitionists—: that they will not permit the people of the two parties to live in harmony; and that if we are ever again to come together as Christian neighbors, the schemes and counsels of these foul hearted knaves must be scouted and rejected."

Let us see who have counseled dissension. What means the following from the *Gazette* of April 8, 1864:

"Suppose that our own little mountain county was peopled with four times its present number, and that our most prominent and most patriotic men were taken away by force in such a manner as thousands have been from other places by Lincoln's minions. Would she not rise small as she is in extent and with mountain riflemen assert the rights for which Tell fought among the mountains of Switzerland where those principles still live, while they lie buried here now in the tomb of Washington? No. The people of America are not more different than those of other countries where they see the actual occurrence of atrocities. But, unfortunately there are too few who see and too many who only hear and do not believe. The time will come yet when the administration, presuming too far, will spring a mine beneath their feet that will swallow them up."

Does that breathe the spirit of peace?

The *Gazette* of July 1st 1864 publishes an article entitled "Our Position and Duty" from the mentor in which occurs the following: "*Let tyrants* beware, should be the watchword from Maine to California in the Democratic camps. But it should not rest in mere declaration. Actual preparation for active resistance should be promptly and thoroughly made. Resolutions will not do; newspaper fulminations will not do; but complete organization, embracing every State and ramifying every township, will be effective. This organization should be political, not military, but so organized that a military form could be speedily evoked if needs should require." The *Gazette* of July 8, 1864 says: The repeal of the "commutation clause" will compel every able-bodied man who is not of the wealthy class to fight for—or against Abe Lincon."

"It seems that Democrats will be compelled to arm themselves in order to secure the safety of their persons against the assassin assaults of their political enemies. We deprecate this state of affairs, but if nothing else than *war at home* will suit our abolition foes we say, so be it.

"Lay on Macduff,
And damned be he, who first cries, hold, enough."
—*Gazette* Aug. 5, 1864.

The following appears in the call for a Democratic mass meeting for August 29th and published August 12th 1864, signed O. E. Shannon:

"It is important to open the campaign in the right spirit, to not only assert the rights that God and the Constitution have given us, but determine to maintain them; and in this connection let the pimps of the present administration in this community and elsewhere know that their acts of outrage on law and order, in illegal arrests, unlawful seizure of property, intimidating threats, &c, *shall not be done with safety to themselves nor their property.*"

"*When the President shall see fit to undertake an enforcement of the conscription, we shall look with some anxiety, and more curiosity, for the name of the wretch, who will not scruple to disgrace himself, and the community in which he lives, by accepting this odious office.*" (Provost Marshal.) "*Let that man, whoever he may be make up his mind that he cannot live a peaceful life, nor die an honorable death.*—Bedford *Gazette*. March 13, 1863.

In speaking of this article the Bedford *Gazette* of July 28, 1865, uses the following language:

"OLD THINGS."

"A couple of articles published in our paper some years ago on "provost marshals," &c., have been the texts of Abolition preachers, legislators and editors ever since we printed them. The howling and roaring of these delectable creatures, occasioned by those articles, have furnished us infinite enjoyment. *To give a new impetus to their yelping, we say just now and right here, that we stand by every thing we ever said on the subject of "provost marshals," and add that what we prophesied about them has come true.* Such miserable man-catchers and sellers of human flesh and blood as officiated in the capacity of township "provost marshals" in this county, in the language of the Bedford GAZETTE of March 13, 1863. "will be a stench in the nostrils of every true friend of human liberty forever and forever! The people will brand them with shame, for to do so is their only defence against the usurpations of power. They will put a scorpion's sting into every pore of their bodies. Men will turn from them in loathing and disgust, shunning the contaminating touch of their political leprosy."

What a record from which to preach christianity and peace. Consistency, thou art indeed a jewel. We refrain from comment, the record speaks for itself.

☞The men indicted for the murder in that (Mock) case, were permitted to go at large on bail and the INQUIRER did not say a word when the Sheriff did not put them in irons.—*Gazette*.

The men who were indicted for the murder of Frederick C. Mock had nothing to do with the murder and the *persons who had them indicted knew it.* If the Sheriff did not put them in irons it was not his fault, if they had ever passed the threshhold of what is known as the Bedford county jail, we would to-day have an example, in striking contrast, with the manner in which things are now conducted in that institution. The same malignancy which hunted down and persecuted the persons above alluded to, would have been fully visited upon them had they been so unfortunate as to have been lodged in that, now, apparently, pleasant retreat. There were fifty men just as much connected with the Mock murder as any of the persons indicted, and the *Gazette* knows it.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

"The war is over. The effort to establish a Southern Confederacy has failed."—*Gazette*, Aug 11, 1865.

Remarkable discovery, indeed. According to the *Gazette* all the brilliant series of victories that preceded the collapse of the rebellion, and especially the surrender of Lee, were compromises, now certainly if they were compromises, the Confederacy cannot have failed, but if it has failed they could not have been compromises. Which is it? cannot the *Gazette* enlighten us. Some of the soldiers are very anxious to know.

MEYERS ACCORDING TO HIS OWN ESTIMATE.

Isn't it a brave fellow that attacks women?—*Gazette, July 21, 1865.*

There are women, too, who have unsexed themselves in endeavors to stir up riot, she-devils who would mix poison, (if they thought they could do it safely,) with the sacramental wine administered to their fellow church members.—*Gazette, Aug. 4, 1865.*

PROPHECIES BY ONE OF THE PROPHETS.

If we elect a sound Democratic President there is yet hope to save this Union—if we fail, then this war will not be ended finally for the next four years.—*Gazette*, March 18, 1864.

But let not Congress and the Administration build false hopes upon this patriotic submission. The people of this state have given their last man to this bloody, though Utopian crusade.—*Gazette*, Jan. 23, 1863.

There is not one man in ten who now believes that Abraham Lincoln will ever be able to put down the rebellion.—*Gazette*, Dec. 26, 1862.

☞The *Gazette* has lately made an addition to its editorial Department. An individual has been engaged to hunt up Copperhead soldiers and to write letters for them. Up to this date three or four have been found. Several others are in reserve and will be trotted out in due season.

☞The editor of the *Delaware County Republican* has been imposed upon in a most ungentlemanly manner by "an esteemed correspondent at Bedford" under the signature of "B." There is not an essential truth in the entire statement. How could it be otherwise, the *Gazette* and its attaches do not deal in truth, as MR. WALTER, by a long experience ought to know.

CALAMITY ON LAKE HURON.

Collision of two Propellers—Between Seventy-five and a hundred lives lost.

DETROIT, August 11.

The propellors Meteor and Pewabic collided on Wednesday night, in Thunder Bay, Lake Huron.

The Pewabic was sunk in three minutes after the collision.

From seventy-five to a hundred lives were lost.

The boats were running at full speed, and struck with such terrible force as to crush in the entire bow of the Pewabic. At the time the accident occurred it was scarcely dark, and the boats saw each other six miles apart. When approaching they exchanged signals, and the Pewabic bore off to pass, but the Meteor, for some unexplained reason, turned in the same direction and struck the Pewabic.

A number of passengers on board the Pewabic were killed by the crushing of her timbers.

A few jumped on board the Meteor before the Pewabic sunk.

Life-boats were immediately lowered from the Meteor, and picked up those whe were not carried down with the wreck.

From one hundred and seventy-five to two hundred passengers were on board of the Pewabic at the time of the disaster. Seventy-five of the passengers and twenty-three of the crew were saved.

The loss of life cannot be correctly ascertained as yet, but it will be near one hundred.

The Meteor remained near the scene of the disaster till morning, in the hope of picking up any persons that might be still floating on pieces of wreck, but none were found.

The propeller Mohawk passing down, the survivors were transferred to her from the Meteor, and brought to this city.

The Meteor was but slightly injured, and continued her trip to Lake Superior.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.

Three Union Candidates Certainly Elected to Congress.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 11.

The Press and Times of this morning publish the following:

"The Representatives elect in the respective districts are as follows: N. G. Taylor, Upper East Tennessee, almost a certainty. Knoxville district, Horace Maynard; Asa Faulkner over Stokes in the Chattanooga district; Nashville, W. B. Campbell; Clarksville, D. B. Thomas; West Tennessee, Colonel Hawkins over Etheridge. Faulkner, who we fear is elected over Stokes, will vote with Governor Campbell and Mr. Thomas, if they get a chance to vote at all. Maynard and Hawkins can be depended on as supporters of a liberal national policy, and we hope also Taylor. Dr. Leftwich is also reported to be a good Union man. The chances of admission of our delegates are not very flattering. The *Union* says Colonel Hawkins is undoubtedly elected. His majority, as far as heard from is, 1,749.

NASHVILLE, August 12.—The *Press and Times* of this morning contains a proclamation of Gov. Brownlow proposing certain questions to clerks of county courts and sheriffs, with a view of ascertaining whether or not the elective franchise act was fully complied with in conducting the recent election. Information has reached the State Department that in some counties it was erroniously construed, and in others wilfully evaded, and in some instances totally disregarded. The Governor invites all loyal citizens to communicate information in relation to the question, and assures the loyal citizens of the State that no array of numbers, however great, no censure of disfranchised rebels, however loud, no combination of Union men, however respectable and valued, will prevent the execution of said law according to its substance and spirit.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Additional Account of the Naval Fight—Bravery of the Paraguayans—Captures by the Brazilians.

NEW YORK, August 11.—The following account of the naval engagement on the river Parana is given in the *Journal d' Recife:* At 8 o'clock in the morning the Paraguayan vessels were seen to descend the river, and at abouttt9 o'clock they were within reach of their enemy, and at once opened a furious fire. The Brazilian account, the only one which has reached us, admits that the Paraguayans fought with the utmost bravery, and the result was for some time doubtful, until the Brazilian steamer Amazonas, being converted into a ram, made terrible havoc among the enemies' fleet sinking three steamers, the Paraguayan, Salto, and Jeguhy, and one floating battery, and compelling one steamer and five batteries to surrender, and removing four steamers which were likewise considerably damaged, and then returned. The battle lasted until four o'clock P. M.

Paraguayans who supported the fire of their flotilla by a land battery of 30 guns are reported to have lost 1,500 men of their squadron, and 500 of the land battery. The Brazilians estimate their loss at about 300 in killed, wounded and missing.

Nothing could exceed the ferocious valor of the Paraguayans. They all seemed determined to conquer or die. Among the wounded prisoners who fell into the hands of the Brazilians was Roble, commander of the Salto, one of the sunken steamers, and a brother to Commanding General of Paraguayan forces. His wounds were tenderly dressed by the Commander in Chief of the Brazilian fleet, Barroso, but Roble, with his teeth, tore off the bandages from his wounds, preferring death to captivity. The best of the commanders of the Paraguayan vessels are among the dead. The whole of the artillery, ammunition, banners and an immense amount of war material fell into the hands of the victors.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The negro difficulty at Aquia Creek--Outrages perpetrated upon the Freedmen.

The following is the official report concerning the emeute of the negroes at Aquia Creek:

GAME POINT, August 2, 1865.

Capt. C. W. Hooker:

SIR: I have the honor to report that last night the negro hands employed on the railroad at this point, raised with the avowed intention of murdering all the whites. I being very ill and having lost much sleep, slept very soundly, and knew nothing of it, until I was called by a faithful servant from the neighborhood. The insurgents by this time had become quiet, after running all the whites off. I very quietly removed my stores and books, and returned this morning to find Lieut. E. C. Sefeber, with a detachment of his command, stationed at Stafford Court House, on the spot. The negroes refused to obey his orders, and one had to be shot before quiet was restored.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[Signed] W. T. DIX.

For E. H. Thompson, Superintendent of Mechanics.

The following endorsement is on the back of this letter:

"STAFFORD C. H., Va., August 1, 1865.—Respectfully transmitted with the request that instructions be furnished me as to how I will act if I withdraw the force I have here. The negroes may rise again.

[Signed] EDVIN C. LEEFEBER,
Lieutenant and Provost Marshal, Stafford Court House, Va.

A number of negroes and white prisoners and witnesses in the above affair have been taken to Fredericksburg, where an investigation is going on. The belief here is that the whole plot is hatched by former slaveholders with a view to securing the adoption of severe restrictions on the negroes.

The New Census of the States.

The returns of the census now being taken in the several States, under the auspices of the State authorities, reveal many curious and interesting facts. The decrease in population in many localities, and the enormous increase in others, developing as it does the ebb and flow of the tide of population, presents a feature worthy of a careful study. The great westward tendency of our population revealed by the national census of 1860 still continues, and at a more rapid rate. The present census not only proves that this feature, so noticeable in the last census, was not a temporary affair, but that the change is going on even at a greater ratio. Thus in 1860 the returns from the Atlantic—especially the New England States—revealed a decrease in the population of many towns. The same result is shown by the census now in progress, not only in regard to New England, but also in some of the agricultural districts in this State. Such manufacturing towns as Lowell, where it would be supposed the population would have increased, it has declined. The same is true of other manufacturing towns of New England and agricultural districts in all the Atlantic States. But when we turn to the census returns of the Western States, we find, instead of a decrease, an enormous increase, and at a ratio tenfold greater than the decrease East. This change must, from the very nature of our country, its climate and characteristics, increase from year to year, working the most decided results in the political affairs of the country. The decrease of the population in many parts of New England foretells similar decline of power and influence in government affairs; while on the other hand the great increase in the West not only points to the fact that the day is not far distant when the Mississippi Valley will be the centre of the republic; and that what is now known as the West will control and guide the political destinies of the country.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE Westminster Review, in an article on Theodore Winthrop, ranks him as one of the most marked writers of America.

Oil News.

NEW OIL COMPANY.—A new company has been recently organized under the title of the Mountain Well Company. Its property consists of five producing wells on Cherry Run and five more going down with favorable prospects all near the famous Reed well. The company own one sixth of all the oil of the producing wells and those to be bored, and is now receiving dividends that pay on the capital stock from the time it is taken. The company also own an oil refinery in Plumer, Venango county, and the undivided half of 105 acres on Pithole within one mile of the United States well, also, three-eighths of another tract of 90 acres on Pithole, all of which is to be developed immediately. This presents a rare chance for investments. Prospectus can be seen and shares had by calling at this office, or at the Banking House of Rupp, Shannon & Co.

The oil business is rapidly reviving, and bids fair soon to equal, if not surpass in activity, the palmiest days of the past.

The Oil Creek and Gordon's Run Petroleum Company, in which many of our citizens are interested, has two wells already down, which though not yet tubed are flowing oil and water and giving every evidence of being good wells. A few days will suffice to tube and test them. The President, Directors and Superintendent, deserve great credit for the energy and promptness they have displayed in developing their territory.

PIT HOLE.—There are now nine wells on Pit Hole, yielding in the aggregate three thousand barrels of oil per twenty-four hours. These nine wells are known here as follows: United States, two Twin wells; Nos. 77, 62, 63 and 19, Boston and Island wells. Nos. 59, 60 and 66, all owned by Pittsburgers, will no doubt be ready for tubing this week, and all give promise of turning out well.

No. 19 immediately took fire upon being struck, injuring several men badley, but the flow of oil was not retarded, and she has since yielded from three to four hundred barrels per day.

During the next thirty days there will be at least eight more wells on Pit Hole ready for testing, and if they all prove as successful as those already finished, this section of country can then claim to outstrip and surpass anything yet discovered in the way of oil territory. Several Pittsburgh oil companies are operating in this rich neigborhood, and all give evident prospect of good success Among them are the Cherry Run and Pit Hole and Central Basin. The former, have one well located on their thirty-five acres on Pit Hole creek, down two hundred and fifty feet, and find exactly the same kind of rock, etc., found in the United States wells, and judging from the depth already bored, they are almost sure to strike oil at the same depth as the others.

If they should succeed, the stock of the company will be well worth holding, as their capital is only $200 000, and it requires but a small quantity of oil to pay a good dividend on this amount of capital. They are energetically at work and this well will be completed by the first of September. They also have an interest in another, further down towards the mouth of Pithole, which is also pushed vigorously.

CHERRY RUN.—A thirty barrel well was struck on Cherry Run, four miles above Plummer, on the 9th ult.

OIL CREEK.—The Rouseville Company have struck a new well on the A. Buchanan farm, Oil creek, which favorably effects 'Oil Basin,' Rouseville and other leading stocks. The Rouseville Oil Company was organized about eight months ago. Some of the corporators are A. G. Cattel, Esq., President of the corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia, John Allender, Esq, of Philadelphia, for a long time a well known merchant of Pittsburgh; David Vanderveer and Edward Bacon, of Philadelphia, with S. G. Brown, of Oil Creek, Wm. McKee, A. C. Graff, W. D. Cushman, Chorpenning and Lyday, and others of this city.

The Rouseville Company purchased from the Oil Basin, Petroleum and others, all the undeveloped territory on the A. Buchanan farm, paying a large sum of money, and a royalty of all the oil found to said companies. There were between seventy-five and one hundred choice leases conveyed to the Rouse-ville Company, They have a working capital of $50, 000 in cash, and a reserve of 20, 000 shares of stock. The capital stock of this company is $600, 000, divided into one hundred and twenty thousand shares of five dollars each. They are a developing company, and have the following wells in process of boring and prodncing:

Well No. 1 on lease 84, one hundred and eighty feet deep, completed, and pumping one hundred barrels per day.

No. 2 on lease 78, five hundred and sixty-five feet deep, nearly completed.

No. 3 on lease 74, five hundred and sixty four feet deep, tubing to test.

No. 4 on lease 80, five hundred and forty three feet deep, pumping from ten to twelve barrels per day.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7 are down between three and four hundred feet deep. These adjoin the leases on which are located the "Sucker State," and Main, and Horn wells, and each flowing from one hundred to one hundred and twenty five barrels per day. Nos. 5, 6 and 7 can scarcely miss in that rich locality.

CLARION OIL MATTERS.—We have promising reports from the Clarion county oil regions. The Porter Farm well, one mile from Clarion borough, is down to a depth of 300 feet. At that depth a strong vein of gas was struck which threw the water over the derick. There is a very strong show of oil. The Pocahontas well is being bored to a depth of 600 feet. It is now down to a sandrock, below which it is anticipated a good vein of oil will be reached. There are two wells at the mouth of Piney. The upper well is down 588 feet, and the lower well 266. There is a good show at both, and Mr. Genth is confident of striking plenty of oil inside of 600 feet. Blyson's Run well is yielding a good supply of oil. The operations on Little Toby are very extensive, and soon expect to hear good reports from that vicinity. The Witchell well is now yielding ten barrels per day of very fine oil. The Clarion (new well) ten barrels per day of dark oil of superior quality. When the water is exhausted this well will do a great deal better, as there are two veins shut off by the force of the water above them.

ADVICES from Rio Janeiro state that Professor Agassiz is delivering a course of lectures on geology, and the desire to hear him is so great that hundreds are nightly disappointed in endeavoring to gain admittance to the lecture room. The Professor has every reason to be pleased with his visit to Brazil, and will not set out for the Amazon for a month or two. A steamer has been placed at his disposal to visit the coast, and every facility will be given for visiting the interior.

THE Paris Siecle says: "A rumor of a sad import has been in circulation for the last few days, to the effect that the illustrious orator, M. Berryer, is obliged to sell his property at Augerville, where he has spent so many years of his private life. Lord Broughman, it is said, contemplates purchasing that property, however, with no intention of dispossessing the former owner, who would continue to live as hitherto, on his little domain. An act of this kind would be as honorable to the former Lord High Chancellor of England as to the great French orator."

The great Cable.

The news received this morning, by the steamer Cuba, is not encouraging to those who expected to see Europe and America in telegraphic communication in a few days. After seven hundred miles of the cable were laid, "insulation was lost," according to the report. That means we suppose, that the office in Valentia was no longer in connection with the Great Eastern. We cannot expect to hear more until the Great Eastern is spoken, or returns to the shore.

Communication through the cable lasted just a week after the shore end was landed at Valentia. This was accomplished on Saturday, the 22d of July. On Sunday the Great Eastern sailed, having on that day spliced the shore cable to the end of the sea line. On Monday, the 24th, a fault was discovered; the vessel hove to eighty miles from shore, and by under running eleven miles of the cable discovered and repaired the fault, which was occasioned by a trivial accident. A piece of wire had been driven into the cable so as to touch the important heart of it, and this intercepted the electric current.

On Tuesday, the 25th, the paying-out began again. On the next day the vessel was one hundred and fifty-six miles from Valentia, and had paid out two hundred miles of cable. By Thursday she had paid out three hundred; on Friday five hundred and fifty miles were out, and on Saturday, July 29th, when the Valentia office had been notified that seven hundred miles had been paid out, "insultation was lost."

The ship had on board when she sailed twenty-three hundred miles of cable. It is scarcely probable that any attempt would be made, or if made would be successful, to haul up, and thus recover an important part of the seven hundred miles paid out. From Valentia such an undertaking might meet with partial success. The break, or fault, or whatever the nature of the misfortune may be, has left on board the Great Eastern probably nearly sixteen hundred miles of cable, more than two-thirds of the whole length. Unless the fault was of such a kind that it was quickly and perfectly repaired, the vessel has turned back, and is by this time lying in Valentia or in some safer harbor. That no news has yet been received of her arrival on or near the coast of America makes it more probable that the defect proved fatal, and that the ship returned to Europe with that part of the cable not paid out. Eleven days had elapsed since the Saturday on which the insulation was lost.—*Evening Post.*

General News Items.

MIRABEAU compared the French to children who sow and the next day scratch open the ground to see if the seeds have sprouted

A teetotal firm of shipbuilders in Yarmouth, England, christened a ship which they launched with a bottle of ginger beer.

IT is stated that the Roman Catholic members of the new British Parliament will be three in number.

THE Saratoga tribe of Indians is reduced nearly to a minimum. It consists this year it is stated, of six or eight Canadian Frenchmen, a candle-eating Labradorian, two octogenarian squaws, and a North American papoose

A fine piece of carpeting, measuring 14 feet by 20, the first of the kind manufactured in Austria, has just been placed in the Museum at Vienna. It presents a map of the railways of Central Europe, and was produced at Prague.

DESCRIBING the burning of Barnum,s Museum, an exchange says the happy family had an unhappy end,—their loom was written in letters of fire; their fate was sealed but the seal was saved.

THE Gold Hill (Nevada) News tells that o boy fell down a pair of stairs on C street, the other day, and rolled out on the floor of a third story on D street. The altitude of the domicils in mountain towns is very uncertain.

THE Patterson (N. J.) Press says the Dale Manufacturing Company propose erecting this summer one of the finest mills for the manufacture of silk in this country. The main building will be 260 by 75 feet, will cost $100, 000, and will employ from 1000 to 2000 hands.

FORD,s Theatre was on Wednesday cleared of all the theatrical furniture, scenery, &c., and the floors are being torn up. The entire interior of the building is to be remodelled, under the direction of the Secretary of War, preparatory to the uses of the Bureau of Rebel Archives and Relics.

A teacher in a contraband school asked a young darkey what a certain letter of the alphahet was. The darkey looked at it earnestly for a short time, and said: "I know dat well enough by sight, but am bressed if I can call it by name." He was told he could take a back seat.

THE Louisville Journal says:—"Jeff. Davis and his followers got up the rebellion for the pretended purpose of rendering their property in slaves secure. And now Jeff. Davis is in prison awaiting tril for his life, and his ex-slaves are cultivating his fine plantation of two thousand acres in Mississippi for their own benefit."

A Richmond correspondent says: "It is I am told, a remarkable fact, that the Israelites in this city knew every defeat or victory twelve hours before any other people—getting it through Benjamin. He knew of the fall of Fort Fisher the very night it fell, when it was twenty-four hours before the public knew it. They made immense fortunes."

LETTERS from Naples describe a temple of Juno, just discovered among the recent excavations at Pompeii. Three hundred skeletons were found crowded within the sanctuary, a propitiatory service having evidently been held in the hour they were overwhelmed.

LAST week a destructive flood swept over Franklin, Johnson county, Md., doing immense damage. Many people living in the lowlands awoke to find their domicils entirely surrounded by water, and their fields of corn and wheat flooded and ruined by the sweeping deluge. The amount of damage to crops alone in Johnson county, may be reckoned by hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *American* writing from Richmond, says that Gen. Terry has not yet appointed the municipal officers, and probably will not before the middle of the week. There will be no more attempts to give the people of Richmond an opportunity to hold a charter election, at least until December.

ITALY now possesses a fleet of 98 vessels, 74 of which are ships of the line, and 24 are transports. The ships of war consist of 18 iron-clads, 21 screw steamers, 25 paddle-wheel steamers, and 10 sailing vessels. The nominal power of the engines in the war steamers is 23,140 horses; they reckon 1260 cannon and 20,383 men. In the transport service the engines are 4350 horse-power, and the ships are provided with 43 cannon and manned by 1882 seamen.

THE London Athenæum says of "Ik Marvel's" "Wet Days at Edgewood": "Sound common sense, good taste and sufficient information are amongst the qualities of the writer, who may be regarded as a type of the American country gentleman—a character in whose existence intolerant politicians on this side the Atlantic are slow to believe. His style is pure and polished, and many of his pages are bright with humor."

HAVANA despatches state that a horrible crime had been committed in the Gulf, on board the ship Haydee, bound to La Paz, with several families from Mazatlan as passengers. A French sailor named Magne, together with a Greek and an Italian, made an attack upon the passengers, and assassinated, in cold blood, eighteen persons, among them Senor Chao a Spanish gentleman, and six members of his family.

Southern News Items.

The courts of Elizabeth City and County were organized on Thursday last, with Union officers throughout.

THE shipment of cotton and naval stores from Newbern, N. C., are said to be larger than at any previous period in the history of that place.

SOLDIERS have been placed in charge of the postal service on recently opened roads in the South and of the post offices at military posts.

THE Petersburg City Council has before it a memorial to President Johnson, asking him to have removed from the Appomatax river the obstructions placed there by the rebel authorities.

OUTRAGES upon colored men in Richmond are becoming more numerous. The proscribed people petitioned General Terry for redress, but thus far the General has not been not been able to remedy the evil.

THE Stonewall, although at the service of our government now, will not be brought to the United States at present, for fear of infection with yellow fever, now prevalent at Havana.

AN Alabama correspondent represents the people of that State as overbearing and imperious in their demands, having been spoiled by the magnanimous treatment they have received.

IT is said that much discontent prevails among the troops in and about Richmond, because the commissary and quartermaster stores are deficient, and there is no present prospect of being either paid or discharged. Several recent outrages have been attributed to them.

THE New York Commercial's Washington despatch says it is stated that General Howard will not interfere in the claims of the freedmen for pay from their late masters since the date of the proclamation of freedom.

THE Raleigh (N. C.) Standard says, rebel papers are appearing all over the State, and that most of the State officers recently appointed are unable to qualify, as they cannot take the oath prescribed by Congress.

A RICHMOND paper invites emigration to the Old Dominion from the hardy population of the North. Among the inducements offered are these: "A genial country, a hospitable people, easy employment, *indulgent task-masters*," etc. "Task-masters" is a beautiful word to charm Northern white men into the South.

The Freedmen's Bureau daily receives accounts of gross outrages committed on the colored people by their former masters. In the interior of the South, the planters appear to be determined to make as much out of the negroes by compulsory labor as possible, before the authorities interfere.

THE assassination conspirators were landed at the Dry Tortugas on the 25th ult. When informed of their destination they were quite depressed; but on finding a good sea breeze there, and the place pleasanter than anticipated, they were more resigned. Mudd has been assigned to duty as assistant surgeon, Arnold as a clerk, Spangler as carpenter, and O'Laughlin such employment as he was fitted for.

ADVICES from Raleigh, N. C., show that in numerous instances the men nominated to the State convention have been leading rebels, who although they have been pardoned, are still rebellious at heart. The Union men of the State demand the enforcement of the confiscation laws, as the only means of freeing them from the rule of rebel leaders and sympathizers.

HOWELL COBB, who was in Augusta recently, expressed an earnest desire to see Georgia resume her former position in the Union. Slavery he said, could never be reconstitated, and he thought it best for all to submit promptly and willingly to the United States authorities.

Ex-Governor Brown was lately in Atlanta, entirely recovered from his illness. He regarded the question of secession as settled, and that any further agitation on that and kindred subjects should be studiously avoided. He thinks it would be well for the Convention to declare that slavery is at an end in Georgia, without excitement or discussion.

A Washington despatch says Paymaster Wilson has just returned from the interior of South Carolina, and reports the people in that section very bitter at heart against the Union and Federal authority. The people are a unit against negro suffrage, and retain the old prejudice against the race.

GOVERNOR Pierpoint has addressed a notice to the justices of the county courts of Virginia, saying that he has reliable information that in a number of counties in the State persons have been elected to the office of Commonwealth Attorney, Sheriff, Commissioner of Revenue and Clerk of Courts, and, in some cases to Justice of the Peace, who are disqualified by the clause of the Constitution which excludes from voting or holding offices any persons who have held any office under or been a member of any so-called Confederate Congress or Legislature. The justices are directed to consider all the offices above referred to, to which persons so disqualified shall have been elected, vacant, and to order elections immediately to fill such vacancies.

THE CONSPIRATORS.—The *Universe*, a Catholic paper in Philadelphia, says:

"If we have read the trial with correct judgment, the hanging and imprisoning were deserved; and if we do not mistake the public feeling, there is a universal approval of the way in which things have been brought to a close. The evidence of the President's murder is not clearer than that the condemned were real conspirators and abettors in it, and the nation is too just not to ratify the sentence pronounced upon them. So much for an unjustifiable treason and for a foul deed of blood done in its interest! We regret that there was a woman in the tragedy, and that that woman was a Catholic. But when women conspire and abet treason and murder, and silence the teachings of the Church in their own hearts, nothing can be said in their defense."

IF YOU DON'T KNOW IT YOU OUGHT TO,

That we have just received a choice assortment of

PLUG AND FINE CUT

CHEWING TOBACCO;

ALSO,

SMOKING TOBACCO AND SEGARS,

of celebrated brands and flavor.

Try our Segars and be convinced that they are of a superior quality for the price.

Aug. 4.:2m. G. R. & W. OSTER.

NEW GROCERY and NOTION STORE.

BLOODY RUN AHEAD!

C. T. BLAKE would respectfully inform the public that he has a large and varied assortment of

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONS,

FANCY ARTICLES,

Such as ribbons, flowers, hoop-skirts, handkerchiefs, hosiery, gloves, collars, neck-ties, perfumery, ladies boots and shoes; in connection with a large assortment of TINWARE. Also, STOVE-PIPE constantly on hand.

Having purchased at low rates, he offers special inducements to buyers.

Bloody Run, July 28, 1865.-3m*

NEW GOODS.

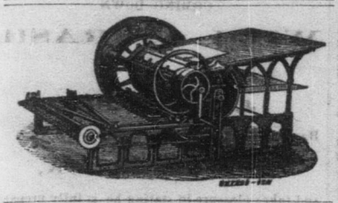
The subscribers have just received a full and general supply of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS

Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment and prices.

June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1865.

☞ Let it be distinctly understood that we do not deviate from our published terms. We have only the *Advertised price for* EDITORIAL NOTICES, *special notices and advertisements.* The puffing business is played out with us unless our terms, 15 cents a line, are strictly complied with, nor do we make any reduction on our advertising to accommodate our best friends. There is no use for us to establish prices if we do not be governed by them, and we shall hereafter as heretofore, know no favoritism. We hope those persons desiring to use our columns will save time by examining our terms and complying with them.—tf.

UNION COUNTY MEETING.

THE FIRST RALLY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

THE BALL TO BE PUT IN MOTION.

The Union men of Bedford county, will assemble in Mass Meeting, at the Court House, in Bedford, on

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1865,

to take measures to inaugurate the campaign.

Every man who stood by the Government in its trials, and who desired the overthrow of the rebellion, is cordially invited to attend.

The principles and nominations of the Union State Convention will be submitted for your endorsement, and active measures taken to secure the success of the Union ticket in the State, and particularly in this county.

Loyal men, Soldiers, and citizens, come as one man, and let us determine to overthrow the tyranny and iniquity of Copperheadism in this county, and erect in its stead the peaceful reign of "Law and Order."

Hon. John Cessna, Hon. Wm. H. Koontz, Col. John H. Filler, and others, will address you.

J. R. DURBORROW,
M. A. POINTS, Sec. Ch'm. Co. Com.
AUGUST 18, 1865.

Union County Committee.

The members of the Union County Committee will meet at the Washington Hotel, in Bedford, on Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1865, at three o'clock in the afternoon. A full turn out is earnestly requested. It is believed that by united action and proper zeal, we shall, this fall, be able to rescue the county from the clutches of Copperheadism, and thus identify her with our own beloved commonwealth, who, with her sister states, has long since placed herself on the side of freedom.

The following compose the committee:

Bedford Borough, J. R. Durborrow, Chairman, M. A. Points, Secretary.
Bedford tp., Thos. Hughes.
Bloody Run bor., John A. Gump.
Broad Top, O. P. Dom.
Colerain, C. F. Hetzel.
Cumberland Valley, F. A. Growden.
Harrison, James Mullin.
Hopewell, John P. Smith.
Juniata, Jos. Dull.
Liberty, E. A. Fockler.
Londonderry, Jacob Evans.
Monroe, Jas. R. O'Neal.
Napier, Capt. G. S. Mullin.
Prov. E., Jno. W. Sams.
Prov. W., Wilson W. Sparks.
Schellsburg, John E. Colvin.
Snake Springs, Asa S. Stuckey.
Southampton, H. C. Lashley.
St. Clair, Geo. W. Vickroy.
Union, A. H. Hull.
Woodberry M., J. Mentzger.
Woodberry S., A. B. Snowberger.

THE CROUSE MURDER.—Below we give a number of comments of different Journals upon the tragedy which occurred in this place on the 1st of August. There appears to be some difference of opinion in regard to John P. Reed, Jr. One party asserting that he put in a substitute while the other contends that he paid commutation. We have the authority of Capt. Eyster for saying that he paid commutation.

MURDER OF AN EX-PROVOST MARSHAL BY A CANADIAN REFUGEE.—It is with feelings of pain that we recrod the murder of Mr. Jacob Crouse of Bedford, Ex-Deputy Provost Marshal, in the streets of that town, on Tuesday the 1st inst., by John P. Peed, Jr., son of John P. Reed, a lawyer of that town. With all the parties we are acquainted. Not long before the first draft, but when it was known there would be one, John P. Reed, Jr., left for Canada, where he studied law. Whilst there he was drafted twice. He did not report until about the closing of the war, when he came back, and his father managed to get a substitute in fot him. This of course was done so as to save him from the law disfranchising skulkers. It is contended by the Reeds and their copperhead friends, that he did not leave on account of the war. This is all fudge. It is not likely that the father, a man of moderate means, would keep his son in a foreign country at an expense of $1800 a year, for three or four years, where had no relatives or friends, when he himself is a lawyer and has a law office in Bedford. His sons' expenses at home would hardly have been one-fourth that amount. Mengel Reed, a brother of J. P. Reed, in company with Brinton Lyon, son of Wm. Lyon, Esq., of Bedford, in 1863, went to McConnelsburg, and joined Imboden's cavalry. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg, by our forces, and confined at Fort Delaware. His friends learning this fact, went on and got him to take the oath of allegiance, and thus got him out of the rebel service. Lyon, his companion, more brave in a bad cause, fought it out till the end, and had not, we believe, the brazen impudence to return among loyal men where he was known. Mengel's friends pretend he was pressed into the rebel service! He and Lyon naturally joined the army of their choice, according to the teachings of their friends.

On Saturday week, as Crouse was coming down street he passed Mengel Reed in front of the Mengel house. Crouse remarked, "how are you, Johnny," and passed on. Mengel hallooed after him to stop and he would cane him. Crouse stopped, and told him he need go no further than just there. At this John P. Reed, Jr., run in and struck Crouse, and in the scuffle they both fell. Reed's friends rushed in and kicked and struck Crouse. They were then parted. In the evening Crouse mistook Schell Reed, for his brother, John P., and struck him. John P. was on hand, when another scuffle ensued, and ended in neither party being much hurt.

Here follows the *Inquirer's* account of the tragedy:

Jacob Crouse was one of nature's noblemen, honest, temperate and warm-hearted, and loved his country, as the mother loves the child of her bosom. He was hated by the copperheads of Bedford county, on this account, and because he discharged his duties without fear, favor or affection, he has died a martyr to his country. We knew him well, and we speak knowingly of his many good qualities. Peace to thy manes, old friend!

THE BEDFORD HOMICIDE.—Mr. John P. Reed, Sr., is an intelligent and respected citizen of Bedford. He is, we believe, a member of the bar and has filled important official trusts. He has two sons—John P., Jr., and Mengel by name—and it may be others, but these have earned for themselves a place in the records of justice. Not knowing to the contrary, we assume that Mr. Reed taught his sons, among other essential virtues, that all their manifold social, religious and political rights are the fruits of our most beneficent system of government, and that they owe unfaltering devotion to its cause whenever its permanency or priceless principles of freedom are assailed by either foreign or domestic foes. But however faithfully he may have discharged this sacred parental duty, his sons proved faithless to his precepts, to themselves and to their own great inheritance. So far from following the dictates of patriotism when treason made causeless, wicked war to overthrow the government, and responding to the Nation's call in the hour of its deepest peril, Mengel embraced the first favorable opportunity to enlist in the traitors' ranks in 1863, aiming to add to the full measure of his country's woes, and thus served in perfidious, murderous war upon his own home and people. To this crime he was faithful until he was captured as a prisoner of war and he was held as such until the bloody work of treason ended in discomfiture, when he proposed formally to resume his fidelity to the government by taking the oath of allegiance. The institutions in its boundless magnanimity permitted him to do so, and he returned to Bedford to enjoy the blessings of the government he had vainly sought to destroy, and to mingle with the people again whose sad bereavements he had aided to his utmost power, to shadow with fresh sorrows. A genefous people at his home bore with his malignant perfidy to the free North that gave him birth, and the shameless insolence that made him seek the comforts of a home where he had once sought to mark the desolating track of treason's barbarous war. His brother, John P., inspired with hate for the free government under which he had been reared, fled to a foreign land avowedly to escape service in behalf of his imperiled country and the jurisdiction of its laws. When the National enrolment law passed Congress, or was about to pass, he journeyed to Canada, where he supposed that he could unreservedly fraternize with congenial rebels plotting treason and death to his brethren. He entered an office for the study of law, and meant, as the sequel proves, to remain only until he could return home without danger of being required to aid in preserving the government under which he hoped to live and to which he nominally confessed allegiance. But, although in a distant land, he had forgotten that he had no abiding place, in the eye of the law of either Canada or the United States, other than in Bedford, and he was properly enrolled and drafted a conscript in the Union army. Of course he did not respond, as he had gone away for the purpose of escaping service in the cause of his country, and he quietly and snugly enjoyed British hospitality until our Congress disfranchised all deserters unless they should report within a given period. However much Mr. John P. Reed, Jr. was willing to be called a Canadian when a draft was to be made, he was quite unwilling to be a Canadian in the sense that would prevent him from voting the Democratic ticket whenever an opportunity should offer, and he had his friends at once proceed to appeal to the Provost Marshal to allow him to put in a substitute, Captain Eyster refused; Gen. Hinks finally assented to it, and before he had furnished his substitute the war was manifestly about to close, and he was allowed to pay commutation. Being thus clear of the draft and the rebellion being so out at all fours that future drafts were altogether improbable, he, too, resumed his residence in Bedford.

It may be, as alleged, that both these young men behaved on all occasions with becoming reserve and propriety; but while perhaps ninety-nine hundredths of the citizens were disposed simply to treat their perfidy to the government with forbearance or silent contempt, there were a few whose ordor for the cause made them call things by their right names, even at the cause of disturbing the public peace. Among these was Mr. Jacob Crouse, who had acted as an Assistant Provost Marshal in that county, and had doubtless learned in the discharge of his official duties, how mean a traitorous sympathizer may be. It is said that he would at times address Mr. Mengel Reed, the ex-rebel hero, as "Johnny Reb," and thus salute him on the street in presence of his companions. Had Mr. Reed retorted on Mr. Crouse by calling him a "yank," it would have been equally just, but perhaps materially less offensive; and because Mr. Crouse would at times remind him of his companionship he had deliberately chosen and publicly persisted in for more than a year, he deemed it cause for offence. To be reminded of the truth, and of what he would doubtless boast in congenial circles, he felt to be a humiliation in Bedford, and altercation succeeded altercation between Crouse and the brothers Reed until finally the parties met on the street on Tuesday of last week, and Mr. Jno. P. Reed, Jr., shot Mr. Crouse dead.

We have not, at the time of this writing, any details of the fatal affray. It may be, as alleged by the Bedford *Gazette*, that the immediate provocation was all on the side of Crouse; that he was a quarrelsome bully and persistently provoked Mr. Reed without retaliation until words ended in blows and blows in the deadly bullet. Or it may be, as we have heard, that the conduct of the young Reeds was such as justified any loyal man in publicly resenting their traitorous sentiments and actions; that the shooting was deliberately determined upon under the advice of sympathizing friends, and that Mr. Reed practiced with his pistol assiduously before the fatal meeting so as to make sure of his victim. Of these allegations we have no opinion to express. All that we know is that they met; that the skulking conscript was armed while the loyal citizen was not, and the result was the death of the latter on the public street without a moment's warning. The Reed brothers are in custody and we leave them to the verdict of the jury of their country who shall be called to determine the mersure of their guilt.

—Whatever may be the determination of the law as to this fearful homicide, can any dispassionate and conscientious citizen doubt where rests the moral responsibility for the murder of Mr. Crouse? If men are educated to espouse the cause of their country's foes; to join their battallions; to wage war against their own homes, kinsmen and neighbors, and to flee the jurisdiction of the law to defy the Nation's call in its day of peril, and do these things with impunity, can it be wondered that it should engender the deepest depth of loathing and contempt in every loyal breast, and that it should even outstrip the bounds of prudence at times as unpunished traitors and sneaking, defaulting conscripts are met on the street corners pluming themselves as men and citizens? Of such creatures some men *will* speak what all honest men think, and if breaches of the peace and homicide result therefrom, who must answer at the bar of an enlightened and loyal people, and who at the bar of Him who shall judge al the living? Let each man see well for himself and his household that the blood of Jacob Crouse be not at his door to cry for vengeance!—*Chambersburg Repository.*

MURDER AT BEDFORD.—An enrolling officer, named Crouse, was murdered at Bedford, on Tuesday morning last, the 1st inst., by a deserter named Reed, who had but recently returned from Canada. Some difficulty occurred, a few days ago, between the parties, and on the morning mentioned they met on the streets, when Reed drew a revolver, and when Crouse attempted to pick up a stone to defend himself, Reed fired—the ball taking effect in the side of Crouse, passing through the heart, and killing him almost instantly. Reed was a notorious Copperhead, and in this murder simply obeyed the teachings of Bedford Copperheadism.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

SHOT BY A CANADA REFUGEE:—We learn by a telegram that an old acquaintance of ours, Capt. Jacob Crouse, of Bedford, Pa., and late deputy Provost Marshal for Bedford county, was shot dead in the street on Tuesday last, by John P. Reed, a returned Canada refugee. We know all the parties in this affair well. John P. Reed, the father of the murderer, is a leading "democrat" in Bedford, and as the result of his peculiar "democratic" teaching during the war, one of his sons joined the rebels while they held possession of the town in which we resided, and the other fled to Canada to escape the draft. Since the close of the war the cowardly skedaddler returns, and shoots one of the most respectable citizens of Bedford, on the street, because he had officiated as a United States officer. We hope he will be hung, but we doubt whether he can be brought to justice in Bedford county.—*Pekin Republican, Illinois.*

☞ An affray occurred on Tuesday in Bedford, Pennsylvania, a place noted for its Secession proclivities during the war, in which Mr. Jacob Crouse, late Deputy Provost Marshal of Bedford county, was shot dead in the street by John P. Reed, a returned refugee from Canada. His brother, Mengel Reed, who has been in the Rebel army, was ulso engagaged in the affray.—*Gettysburg Star.*

MURDER AT BEDFORD.—Jacob Crouse, a Deputy Provost Marshal, and a quiet and peaceable citizen, was shot dead in one of the public streets at Bedford, on Tuesday last, by John P. Reed. It seems that Reed fled to Canada to avoid the draft, and having just returned, it is probable Crouse attempted to arrest him, when the unfortunate occurrence took place. Reed's brother Mengel, who had served in the rebel army, was present and engaged in the affray. Both the brothers have been lodged in jail. Political feeling runs high in Bedford, the Reeds being Democrats, and Crouse a Republican. This may have had something to do with the murder.—*Del. Co. Rep.*

THE Bedford *Gazette* is only consistent when it justifies the murder of Jacob Crouse, who was recently shot down by a returned deserter, for no other reason than that the delinquent and cowardly copperhead hated Crouse as a faithful officer. The *Gazette* justified the murder of Union men by the rebels, the starvation of Union prisoners, and lastly the assassination of Mr. Lincoln. We repeat then that to approve the murder of Crouse is only to be consistent.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

To the Soldiers of Bedford County.

BY A SOLDIER.

You remember I concluded my previous letter by saying the administration of Abraham Lincoln met with opposition from the condoling friends of James Buchanan, whose doughfaced ministrations at the latter end of his term of office, provoked the patriots of the land to condemn him, and perhaps to attribute to him, as a reason for his course, a commitment to the interest of the Southern people.

It is natural for persons to excuse their friends for mere mistakes, especially those, that never before betrayed confidence, and almost as natural to attribute right views to one, whose judgment was never positively known to err, as it is to believe that a wise man can distinguish positive right from positive wrong.

And the belief by many, in the honesty of purpose, with which he advocated reconciliation, yet withal, so contrary to that of Gen. Jackson's plan on a similar occasion, preserved to him the fascinations of his constituency. Any other policy that James Buchanan might have pursued, that in its weakness would not have given more unmistakeable evidence of complicity with the rebels, than the one he did pursue, would have been alike applauded by his friends. Had he possessed the iron will of Andrew Jackson, when he saw culminating the unexampled plot of treason against the government of which he was yet the head, instead of the timorous heart that inherited his frail being, and with that will, had determined that the Union "must and shall be preserved" by every power vested in the President to throw against this treason, scarcely an individual that afterwards composed the peace party in the North, if treason had lasted so long, as to behold the inauguration of President Lincoln, would have failed to sustain him with the laudations that pure democracy were wont to bestow upon Andrew Jackson. I ask is it not so? If you say yes, will you not agree with me further? In the course pursued by James Buchanan, in reference to this rebellion, and that pursued by Andrew Jackson with regard to South Carolina nullification, there were two distinct policies. I will not deny merit to either, but if a pacific course could with propriety have been adopted in either of those instances of executive interposition, would it not have been vastly more appropriate to have applied the pacific measures, when only one State was renouncing allegiance, than when a dozen were setting up a new national independance? In the first instance, the life of the nation could not well have been endangered, while in the second, a day's delay was often the power of half a state against us. When two intelligencies are at variance, each having a zeal not readily surmountable, it is natural for one to amuse the other with objects of diversion, until it has the better qualified itself for the blow. It was natural to expect the same in this instance. More than half of the people of the North believed that the South, in its delusive labors in the Peace Congress, and in its action upon the Crittenden compromise, were only trying to gain time. The North and the South were alike well satisfied that the terms of reconciliation would require one or both sections of the nation to relinquish the cause, that seemed to have given occasion to this outburst against the federal authority. It was sheer weakness to indulge in the hope of reconciliation in this wise. It was not designed to spring from any terms that might be agreed upon by a few, but the rebellion was designed to fall with the exercise of executive power; and now, not until the soil of the nation be drenched with the blood of half a million of brothers. The new administration came into power when only seven States had passed the ordinance of secession, and with an inaugural declaration vouchsafing protection to all Southern rights, still the current of the rebellion was not stayed; but unheeding these assurances, four other states plunged into the gulf of secession, one declared an independence and another determined to remain neutral; while still two or three other states acknowledged the right of the South in the rebellion. It had been hoped that this definition of the policy of the government, might prevent the tide of rebellion from further aggression upon the old union, and possibly weaken the new sprung confederation with a detraction from the belief of a meritorious cause; if not from a perfect understanding; virtually restore the Union. The rebellion having amassed nearly all the strength it could it was proper for the government, now, since no more could be added to the force of the rebellion by delay, to define its policy, with reference to the issue that had broken the allegiance to the Union. But it availed nothing. Sumter quivered into ruins before the shock of rebel artillery, and to defend the strongholds of the nation, and the capital of the republic, the president felt obliged to call out 75,000 men for three months. The patriotism of the people now exhibited itself thro' out every loyal State. *You*, patriotic soldiers of the union, know how *you* then felt. *You* remember the bustle in the streets, and the clamor that followed this call in the workshops and among your neighbors everywhere. The advocates of the Crittenden resolutions, and of the Peace Congress, finding that neither of the two parties, would make the sacrifice one or the other would be required to make, to come to an adjustment upon these plans, subsequently, to a great degree constituted the peace party. More again.

Correspondence.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Aug. 10, 1865

J. R. DURBORROW, Esq.,
Editor Bedford INQUIRER.

Dear sir:—I have just received the INQUIRER of the 4th inst., and had my heart to move with commingled feelings of sadness and indignation as I read the details of the wicked, *wicked* murder of Jacob Crouse. And yet, my dear sir, it is a result that might have been almost looked for. When two years ago your citizens allowed that miserable boy to come back fresh from the rebel ranks and move amongst you, I well remember the flood of indignation that overwhelmed me and my conviction then that his poisonous presence would defile your quiet lovely valley. And, now he and his brethren moved by the same hell-born spirit which, alas for Bedford, reigned visibly in so many of your citizens, have wrought out before your eyes an example of what rebels and traitors have been doing elsewhere through the past four years. Sir, it was no kindness to let your prominent men talk secession openly on your streets. Age, experienced, and cunning kept them from openly and manfully joining the armies of rebeldom, but it did not keep them from sending representatives there. And some of them have the galling memories that their own teachings, urged into rebel ranks, and have blackened with traitorous fame, their own sons. Well may horror seize upon them as they see the patriotic blood of Jacob Crouse flow on your streets as he falls a victim to the foul spirit, which they indulged in their own hearts, and transfused into younger hearts than their own, to work out itself in deeds of shame and infamy and foul murder.

I tell you, sir, that I have not been in Bedford for the past two years, that my blood has boiled within me as I heard of the sayings and doings of your cowardly, traitorous citizens. And, now, at last it has culminated and the blood of Jacob Crouse is a memorial for all time, a witness of what manner of men have lived amongst you, protected by the flag they longed to dishonor, and enjoying the sweets of a quiet home which they sought to transfer into the miseries and curse of civil war. But, sir, I did not take up my pen to write thus: My heart was sorely touched by the account of this foul murder, and I would mingle my sorrows with you all, over the sad end of poor Crouse. He sleeps the same sleep our army of martyred heroes do, who lived and died for their country.

I want to add my mite in behalf of the fund which I see by your paper is being raised for his family, and you will please find herein fifteen dollars, which you will add to the common fund. Do you not think it would be well to appoint a committee to expend this money so as to insure the *permanent*, rather than simply the present immediate wants of the family, say, for example the purchase of a suitable residence to make them a home.

In this same connection I would suggest that over the murdered patriot, your citizens should erect some stone, that would tell the story of his death, and remind passing generations of the infamous rebellion that cursed our country about the middle of 19th Century.

Yours truly,
GEO. D. HALL.

BEDFORD, August 14, 1865.

MESSRS. DURBORROW & LUTZ:

In the last issue of your paper you say, "It has been intimated that the fallacious report of the Crouse murder which appeared in the columns of the *Age* on last Saturday morning was written by the District Attorney of this county; if this be the case, we hope that he will have at least the manliness to resign. The man who can justify a homicide and at the same time act as Prosecuting Attorney for the Commonwealth lacks the ingredients of which honorable men are composed."

You will please allow me to say through your columns, that I have written neither a word nor a line on the subject for any paper whatever.

I do not think it in good taste to get up a case, for or against any one who is unfortunate enough to be a prisoner for homicide, through the columns of any newspaper. But, if I did, I should hardly consult the individual who "intimated" that I wrote the article in question. It is my opinion—and you may take it for what it is worth—that the person who "intimates" such statements as the above, without any proof of the fact, "lacks the ingredients of which honorable men are composed," about as much as would the District Attorney who might have written the article "intimated."

Trusting this statement is a sufficient contradiction to yours, I shall not resign just yet.

Yours truly,
JOHN PALMER.

☞ The camp meeting will commence at Bloody Run on Friday, the 18th inst. There will be excursion tickets issued on the Sabbath on the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad.

FIRE.—The barn of Robert Adams, of Juniata township, took fire on last Sunday and was entirely consumed, together with all the contents. Mr. Adams had just stowed away his harvest, and all was consumed. The only articles saved were horse-gears and cutting box. The loss is estimated from $600 to $800. There was, as usual, no insurance.

Contributions to the Crouse fund.—The following contributions have been paid to us since our last:

Amount previously received	$212.00
George D. Hall, St. Louis, Mo.	15.00
George R. Oster	10.00
	$237.00

MARRIED.

At Tyrone City Hotel, Blair county, by Rev. J. Moorehead, M. WOODCOCK, of Fulton county, and Miss SARAH A. SHELLY, of Bedford county, Pa.

The happy young couple will accept our kind wishes for their future success in life. May they find a stream of uninterrupted bliss.

DIED.

In this place, on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., ADAM DIEHL, youngest son of Henry and Rebecca Diehl of Friend's Cove, this county, aged 21 years, 7 months, and 16 days.

The deceased had served about ten months in the ranks of his country's noble defenders, and contracted the disease whilst in the army which prostrated him when almost within sight of his home. His remains rest in the burying ground of Friend's Cove, among kindred dust.

JUSTICES' AND CONSTABLES' BLANKS consisting of Blank Summons, Subpœnas, and Executions, constantly on hand and for sale at this office.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Old Eyes Made New.

A Pamphlet directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address,

E. D. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broadway, New York.

If You Want to Know

A little of everything relating to the human system, male and female; the causes and treatment of diseases; the marriage customs of the world; how to marry well and a thousand things never published before, read the revised and enlarged edition of "MEDICAL COMMON SENSE," a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. 400 pages, 100 Illustrations. Price $1.50. Contents table sent free to any address. Books may be had at the Book stores, or will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of the price. Address

DR. E. B. FOOTE, M. D.,
mar3:6m 1130 Broway, N.Y.

BEDFORD MARKET.

[CORRECTED WEEKLY.]

BEDFORD, Pa., August 17.

Flour	$7.50@8.50	Coffee	40
Wheat	1.25	Sugar	12@25
Corn	90	Hams	20@25
Rye	1.00	Shoulder	18
Oats	40	Sides	18
Flaxseed	1.10	Best Syrup per gal.	60
Butter	20	Molasses	1.00@1.20
Eggs	15	Tallow	10
Soap	8@10	Wool	40@45
Potatoes	45	Feathers	50
White Beans	2.00	Dried Apples per lb	8
Lard per lb	12@15	Dried Peaches "	18

New Advertisements.

THE INQUIRER
JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

Posters of any size,
Circulars,
Business Cards,
Wedding and Visiting Cards,
Ball Tickets & Programmes,
Concert and Lecture Tickets,
Order Books,
Segar Labels,
Receipts,
Legal Blanks,
Photographer's Cards,
Bill Heads,
Letter Heads,
Pamphlets,
Paper Books,
etc., etc., etc., etc.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

NOTICE TO TRESSPASSERS.

Notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced by the subscriber against all persons trespassing upon either my own property or upon the farm of Samuel Ickes in Napier township, now in my possession.

aug183t. B. W. McCREARY.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the last will, &c., of H. Gephart, late of Napier township, deceased, having been issued to the subscriber by the Register of Bedford county, all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present the same for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment immediately.

aug18.* J. C. ROBINETT, Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of DAVID H. STUCKEY, late of Colerain township, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, residing in Colerain township by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate. All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement.

aug18 6t. M. L. HETRICK. Adm'r.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
Estate of ABRAHAM IMLER, late of Union township, deceased.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted by the Register of Bedford County to the subscribers, persons having claims or demands against the said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH IMLER,
aug18. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at the Mt. Athos Tunnel and on the farm of the subscriber, in West Providence township, on

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER THE 1st, 1865,

The following property, viz:

All the grain, flour, chop and lumber that may be for sale at that time, also to rent at public auction the Tunnel property, consisting of a new grist mill that will run all the year, a saw mill that will cut 100 feet per hour, a house, stable and garden, &c.

On the farm will be offered, horses, sheep and hogs, hay and grain, one family carriage, two stoves, and other property.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the tunnel and close on the farm in the afternoon.

Terms, grain and stock will be cash, other articles, six months credit, when amounting to more than five dollars.

S. WILLIAMS.
aug18. 3t J. A. GUMP, Auct'r

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post Office at Bedford, Pa., for the week ending Aug. 12th 1865. Persons calling for letters in this list will say they are advertised.

Andrews M E Miss	Johnson J L
Alton C R	Kinsey Wm
Allman T 2	Lysinger L Mrs
Buttler H W	Logen C
Brooks Prof G. H	Lippel Isaac
Brooks H B Miss	Mann J A
Bunner Adam Mrs	McGilovay D P 2
Beard R Mrs	Miller Daniel
Bradley J H 2	McDade L Miss
Berkebille D S	McNulty W C
Beegle C Miss	McLarvir F F
Brice F G	Melvin Chas C
Corner W H	Nottingham Wm
Collins C B	Powell Lee
Clymer D B	Price E Mrs
Cook H	Robb S
Davis A J	Ray W H
Davis M Mrs	Ruth Adam
Davis Margaret Mrs	Rivers Clark
Dickens Mrs	Relky G W M
Enstein L	Rohrer J B
English J G Mrs	Smith J T DD
Fisher Adam	Shaler C
Fahner M Mrs	Smith J B Miss
Findley S S Mrs	Sipe S T Miss
Gibson E Mrs	Staley Henry
Gibson J H	Stiffler A M Miss
Horton O Capt	Smith Ann E Miss
Hart N	Smith Kate Miss
Hamilton C Miss	Stewart A R
Hodson T J	Taylor O M.
Holenger F Miss	Tuscon A F
Herbert S J	Violett R
Henderson S P	Wall T
Hudson H Lieut	Wright Jno A
Harvin E Mrs	Wolford A E Miss
Hervilly Wm D	Whitman G
Haiston S A Miss	Wilson J
Johnson E A Mrs	Wolf M Mrs

aug 18. C LOVER, Post Master.

WAGONS.

Two new TWO HORSE WAGGONS for sale on a liberal credit.

July 21. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at private sale all the valuable Real Estate belonging to the estate of S. M. BARCLAY, dec'd, situate in and around the Borough of Bedford. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. For further particulars apply to J. J. BARCLAY, Bedford.

R. D. BARCLAY,
Adm'r of S. M. Barclay, dec'd.
Aug. 11.:4t.

7 CENTS REWARD.

Whereas DAVID FINNEGAN was regularly indented to me by the Directors of the Poor and the House of Employment of Bedford county; and whereas, the said David Finnegan, on the 4th of July last, decamped without any just cause, this notice is to caution all persons from harboring or trusting him on my account, as I shall not be responsible for any debts of his contracting. The above reward will be paid, but neither thanks nor charges for bringing him back.

Aug. 11:3t ASA S. STUCKEY.

LIST OF CAUSES

put down for trial at September Term, 1865, (4th day.)

Wilson Clark	vs. Jos. Sleighter.
Isaac Wigfield	vs Matilda Wigfield
Matilda Wigfield	vs Isaac Wigfield
Same.	vs Same
Mary Ann Biesly	vs Sam'l Williams
Loretto Smith	vs Same
Stephen G. Wright	vs Wm P Hazard
Jacob Dunkle	vs Michael Ritchey
Theodore Kinton	vs Jos & Jas Mortimore
E. D. Beegle	vs Wentz & Feathers
Bloody Run School Dist.	vs W. Providence S. Dis.
John W. Beeler	vs Dr. B F Harry
Fisher & Biddle	vs Sam'l Crisman

Aug 11. O. E. SHANNON, Pro'th'y.

FRESH GOODS.

A CONTINUED FLOW OF BARGAINS FROM

THE CHEAP STORE.

$15,000 WORTH

To be Slaughtered within the next sixty days.

SOMEBODY CAN GET CHEAP GOODS.

Summer Goods Selling off at Reduced Prices.

We have just received in addition to our former stock, a large assortment of seasonable

DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
QUEENSWARE,
FRUIT JARS,
GROCERIES,
TOBACCO AND SEGARS,
HERRING, MACKEREL, &
SALT; together with a great variety of other goods, to which we invite the early attention of purchasers. But,

DON'T COME WITHOUT THE MONEY.

TERMS CASH.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, Aug. 11:3m.

PUBLIC SALE OF Valuable Real Estate

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned Administrator and Trustee for the sale of the real estate of John Metzger, late of Juniata township, Bedford county, deceased, will sell at public outcry, upon the premises, on

THURSDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF AUGUST,

all the following described property, to wit:

A TRACT OF LAND,

situate in Juniata township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of John Tredwell nn the north; Alexander Shoemaker, on the north-east; Ellen Showman and Daniel Metzgar, on the east; Emanuel Palmer, on the south east; Leonard May and John Kerr, on the south; and Frederick Hildebrandt, on the west; containing

401 ACRES AND 34 PERCHES,

about 175 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a-half Brick Dwelling House, Tenant House, Large Bank Barn, and Stable, sufficient for stabling 40 horses, with other out-buildings thereon erected. The above described property being a fine location for a Hotel, and being situate within two miles and a half of the line of the proposed Southern Railroad.

Sale to commence at one o'clock of said day.

aug11:3t JOHN ALSIP, Adm'r.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

The undersigned offer for sale that body of valuable land, situate in Colerain township, Bedford county, bounded on the north by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata, on the east by land belonging to the heirs of Lawrence Jamison, on the west by Dunnings Mountain, and with the easterly lands now, or late, of the heirs of Mrs. Scott, and containing about

330 ACRES,

net measure. There are about 100 acres cleared land; the residue being covered with good timber. The buildings on this property consist of a

Log House, Log Barn,

and other out-buildings.

This tract is composed principally of Limestone land, is well watered, and is so situated that it can be conveniently divided into two or three farms, and will be so divided if required, to suit purchasers.

The line of the proposed Southern Pennsylvania Railroad will run along the bank of the river, and in all likelihood a station will be required either upon or near to the property to accommodate the trade and business of Friend's Cove.

This property can be put in good repair at a small cost, and made one of the most valuable farms in the neighborhood.

Propositions for the purchase of this tract, or any part thereof, will be received up to the first of November next. GEO. SMITH, of Alex'r,

Aug. 11, 1865. Agent of Mrs. Eliza Watson.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for September Term, 1st Monday, 4th day, 1865.

Wm. Gillespie, *Foreman.*	David Fluck,
John Dell,	Andrew College,
John A Gump,	Conrad Reighard,
F M Bixler,	William Cessna,
John A Cessna,	Geo W Figard,
John C Miller,	William Foster,
Joseph Bussard, of Jno.,	Jacob C Boor,
Samuel Crissman,	James E. Mattingly,
George S. Potter,	John Diltz,
William Hancock,	Geo. Reimund,
John Boyer, Jr.,	Henry Rose,
Joseph Black,	Peter F Lehman.

PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term.

Michael Wendle,	John Neary,
John K oons,	Philip Snyder,
Jacob Eicher,	Barnet Weimer,
Henry Clapper,	George Blackburn,
Stephen Weimer,	Solomon Steel,
Wm McClellan,	Jacob Steckman,
Henry Shrader,	Jacob Corl,
Peter Reininger,	James Blackburn,
Jacob Pote,	Solomon Adams,
Chas. W Ashcom,	Jacob Carpenter,
Harrison Brison,	Simon Richey,
Jacob Ewig.	John H. Imler,
John H Barton,	Jacob S Brumbaugh,
Geo. F Steel,	John Cypher,
Archibald Blair,	Robert Taylor,
Jacob Roades,	Jas N Burkhimer,
Charles S Crisman,	Alex. Holsinger,
Francis Beard,	P G Morgart,
Jacob W Rice,	Alex Davis.

Drawn and certified at the Commissioners' Office this 1st day of May, A. D. 1865.

Aug. 11. JNO. G. FISHER, Clerk.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Alfred Entriken, Esq., late of Liberty tp., deceased.

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration have been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, on the said estate.

All persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same must present them properly authenticated for settlement, either to the subscriber in Bedford, or to Geo. F. Steel, Esq., Liberty tp., who is also authorized to receive money due.

July 21:6t JNO. P. REED, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary have been granted by the Register, to the undersigned, on the last will and testament of JOHN JACKSON DIBERT, late of West Providence township, dec'd, that all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSIAH R. IMLER,
July 21:6t. Residing in Bedford tp.

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of September next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of John Keagy, Guardian of Barbara Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodbury township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of John Keagy, Guardian of Susan Stoner, miner child of David Stoner, late of South Woodbury township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of John Keagy, Guardian of Joshua Stoner, minor child of David Stoner, late of South Woodberry township, Bedford county, dec'd.

The account of David O. Hoover and Moses Detwiler, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Jacob Detwiler, late of the township of

Farm, Garden & Household.

HOW TO MAKE BEAUTIFUL HOMES.

The greater part of our population are waiting till they can afford to have pleasant homes, forgetting that they can at no time afford to have any other. We take the color of our daily surroundings, and are happier, more amiable, stronger to labor and firmer to endure when those surroundings are pleasing and in good taste. To possess these important qualities they need not be extensive. True beauty is cheaper than we think. The first charm of a home, within and without, is thorough neatness, and this is the result of habit, not outlay. It is oftener cheaper than filth. Paint the house if you can; if not, whitewash: but in any case let it be in thorough repair. Let there be no loose shingles or dangling clapboards, or gates hanging by a broken hinge. These hints favor thrift as well as taste. Let the house be sufficiently shaded. This will pay in comfort, wear of furniture, and lack of flies. If you can afford green blinds, you can always afford a green tree or two, that costs you nothing but labor and patience, and will shelter you from the sun in summer and the wind in winter.

Plant vines of some kind about your premises: they are indispensable to grace; they show that nature takes kindly to your home and has thrown her arm around it. You need not resort to costly climbers; woodbine and clematis may be had for the gathering, and grapes and hop vines may be so trained as to combine beauty and profit. Let your turf be smooth and firm as velvet, and enforce the death penalty upon weeds with an unsparing hand. No man, rich or poor, can afford to raise weeds. They choose the richest spots, where flowers, or fruit, or vegetables might grow, and send abroad their seeds as missionaries of evil into every nook and corner. Ill-kept places always have their vegetable Five Points, where sin and misery are mimicked in chickweed, burdock and nettles. A very few flowers will suffice; a monthly rose in the window, a morning-glory over the door-way, a bright border between your kitchen garden and the street; these add to the picture just those touches of color that make it pleasant to the eye. With half a dozen cheap and common kinds, your wife will take care that something is always in bloom.

But flowers are gross feeders, and if you keep no domestic animals, you fancy, perhaps, that you have no manure. You were never more mistaken. Every human dwelling is a center of fertilizing agents, mostly wasted as times go, rich enough to make the whole plot around it blossom like the rose. Tell the soil that you have nothing to give it! Give it what you have and it will laugh in your face. The suds from the laundry is a store of liquid wealth. Never waste a drop of it in drains and sewers. It is a floating currency, promising to pay roundly in grass, and vegetables, and fruit. Invest it in your home bank, which never suspends payment. These grassy slopes are greenbacks, whose issue is a good as gold. Carpet sweepings are manure in a concentrated form. Dug into your flower borders they weave a richer pattern than the one from which they were worn. The old bones that deform the premises, if buried beneath the grape vine, will be "health to the bones" of all their friends. Old boots and shoes, those most unsightly wrecks, are the favorite food of the raspberry and all its palatable kin. Tainted brine, if such unhappily is yours, is a treasure for the plum trees and asparagus bed; slacken lime with it, and it will make a rich dressing for any garden soil. Every household should have its compost bed, be it only an old packing box, where woolen rags, bits of paper, apple-parings, refuse of vegetables, slops from the kitchen, chips and sawdust, are storing up the elements of a glorious growth. Let not yours be one of the homes where all bright posibilities arrive only at "burning instead of beauty." We have named but a part of the fertilizers of every household. Generally speaking, whatever is offensive to sight or smell is urging the appeal to our revolted tastes. Bury me, and I'll do you good.

RECREATION AND VISITING AMONG FARMERS.

This may seem to some a very unsuitable topic for this busy time of the year. On the contrary, it is specially seasonable. Most farmers make life too much a drudgery for themselves and for their children. By working hard from morning until night, and from week to week, with no recreation, they become dull and do not accomplish as much as they would with a little timely relaxation, "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy." Nor do they enjoy life near so well. They doubtless say to their souls, "I must work hard now, and lay up money against a time of need or against old age; then I will rest and enjoy myself." They forget that they are meanwhile wearing out their faculties of enjoyment and are acquiring habits which will unfit them for anything but an old age of continued toil. Let farmers bear in mind, too, the effect of such a life on their children.

As to the way in which farmers shall get recreation, we are not disposed to be particular. Some will choose to get it in one way, and some in another. One very good method is to make up an occasional pic-nic. Fix on a pleasant afternoon, and take the whole family to some neighboring grove, where the children can romp, where the older folks can rest, and all have a good supper. If several families can unite, it will be all the better. Another way, is to make short visits to the neighbors. To do this, it will not be needful to consume a whole day; this would be an unnecessary loss to you and bore your neighbor. But seize on the broken, half days, or even the hour or two after tea, and ride over to neighbor A's, or neighbor D's. He will be glad to show you his stock and his crops, and his orchard. You will learn something from him, and he from you. At any rate, you will get recreation, and will return to your home and your daily labor with new zest.—*American Agriculturist.*

NOTICE TO DROVERS.

The HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD COMPANY is prepared to take Stock from Mt. Dallas and Bloody Run and furnish cars for the same at all times. A wharf has been built and also a yard for the convenience of Drovers. By making application to the Agent at Mount Dallas, Stock will come down the same day in season to take the 1st Stock Express over the Pennsylvania Railroad in the evening.

June 23.:tf O. AYERS, Sup't.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned upon the estate of John Smith, late of Southampton tp., deceased. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJAMIN MELLOTT,
Aug. 4.-6t. Administrator.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Wednesday, June 14, 1865, Passenger trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTHWARD TRAINS. Express.	P. M.	Mail.	A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	NORTHWARD TRAINS. Mail.	P. M.	Express	P. M.
Leaves.		Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives	
6 10		8 00		Huntingdon.....	E2 01		6	20
6 27		8 17		M'Connellstown	1 44		5	57
6 34		8 24		Pleasant Grove.	1 37		5	50
6 48		8 38		Marklesburg.....	1 23		5	36
7 02		8 52		Coffee Run.....	1 10		5	22
7 09		8 59		Rough & Ready	1 02		5	15
7 21		9 11		Cove	10 49		5	04
7 25		9 15		Fisher's Summit	10 45		5	00
Arrives		Arrives			Leaves.		Leaves	
7 40		9 30		Saxton	10 30		4	45
Leaves.		Leaves.			Arrives		Arrives	
7 50		9 40			10 20		4	35
8 10		10 00		Riddlesburg.....	10 00		4	15
8 18		10 08		Hopewell.....	9 52		4	07
8 30		10 20		Piper's Run.....	9 40		3	55
8 45		10 35		Hamilton	9 25		3	40
8 57		10 47		Bloody Run.....	9 13		3	28
Arrives		Arrives					Leaves.	
9 00		10 50		Mount Dallas...	9 10		3	25

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

Leaves			Arrives		
10 40		Saxton.....	9 20	4	30
10 55		Coalmont	9 05	4	15
11 00		Crawford.....	8 55	4	05
Arrives			Leaves.		
11 00		Dudley	8 50	4	00
		Broad Top City.			

OLIVER AYRES, Sup't.
Huntingdon, June 14, 1865.:tf

JUST RECEIVED
A NEW STOCK OF GOODS AT
OAK HALL,
BLOODY RUN, PA.

J. B. WILLIAMS AND BRO.,
ANNOUNCE to their customers and the public in general, that they are receiving a large assortment of New Goods, such as

DRY GOODS:

MEN'S WEAR, viz:
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETTS, COTTONADES,
SHIRTING FLANNELS.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Shallies, Poplins, Lawns,
Morambique's, with a large
Assortment of Prints, Ginghams,
Muslins, Checks, Tickings, &c.
NOTIONS! NOTIONS!
Gloves Hosiery,
Dress Trimmings,
Skirts, Braids, Laces,
Ladies, Misses & Chil'dns Skeletons.
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
COATS, PANTS, AND VESTS,
both Cloth and Cassimere, made in the most approved styles.

BOOTS, SHOES, BALMORALS & GAITERS
For both Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wear.
HATS, CAPS,
BONNETS, FLOWERS,
RUCHES, SHAKERS, &c.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS,
STATIONARY,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
WALL AND CURTAIN PAPER
CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS
AND MATTINGS.
GROCERIES,
COFFEE,
SUGARS,
SYRUPS,
MOLASSES,
TEAS,
SPICES,
&c., &c., &c.,&c.
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
HAMS, (plain and sugar-cured.)
SHOULDERS AND SIDES.
QUEENSWARE,
GLASSWARE,
LAMPS AND FIXTURES,
CLOCKS AND
LOOKING GLASSES,
WOODEN-WARE,
BUCKETS,
TUBS,
CHURNS,
BROOMS, &c.
TOBACCO,
A large stock to sell either by Wholesale or Retail.
DRUGS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE-STTFFS
A general assortment of the most reliable Patent Medicines.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS
supplied with Essences and Oils at CITY PRICES.
THE DRUG DEPARTMENT
is under the supervision of Dr. MANN, one of the most accomplished Druggists in the country, so that Physicians and others, can depend upon getting reliable articles
☞ All the above articles will be sold at prices to suit the circustances of all.
NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.
TERMS--Cash or Produce, unless by special agreement. No credits longer than Six Months without interest.
Bloody Run, June 16, 1865.tf

NEW GRIST MILL AND LIMESTONE FARM,
FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers his new grist mill in Bedford Township, for sale, together with 132 acres limestone land.

The mill contains two pairs burrs and one pair chopping stones of a first rate quality, with all the modern improvements of mills for merchant and country work. The land is well improved and in good state of cultivation with farm house and barn, mill house, barn, &c., thereon erected. This property lies about five miles from Bedford, in the heart of the "Dutch Corner," with numerous good roads to the mill and from the mill to Bedford, and the terminus of the Bedford rail road.

The stream which supplies the mill is from springs of the neighborhood and from the mountain, which, in general, affords sufficient water power the whole year.

The mill is entirely new and is a very desirable property, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

For particulars apply to the undersigned or to O. E. Shannon of Bedford, Pa.

The undersigned will also sell his tract of land, known as the "Feight saw-mill tract," containing 103 acres, about 75 acres cleared. This is also limestone land, with house, saw mill, stable, &c. thereon erected. It is on cove creek. The water power is regular and inexhaustable. It lies in Friend's Cove, seven miles from Bedford and six miles from the terminus of the Bedford Rail Road.

july28653m. JONATHAN BOWSER.

BEDFORD NURSERIES
BEDFORD, PENN'A.
T. M. LYNCH,

Offers to the public and dealers, a large stock of well grown fruit trees consisting of APPLE TREES 6 to 10 feet high, PEAR, standard and dwarf, PLUM, CHERRY, APRICOT, NECTARINES, QUINCES, GRAPES of all the desirable kinds, CHERRY CURRANT and other fine varieties, GOOSEBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, SPANISH CHESTNUT, ENGLISH WALNUT, SHADE AND ORNAMENTAL FLOWERING TREES, Evergreen Trees, Shrubs and Vines in variety, Honeysuckles of all kinds, Hardy perpetual blooming Roses, Flowering Shrubs, Dahlias, Fancy Varieties, Fuchsias, Chrysanthemums, &c.

Upwards of 150,000 trees are now on the grounds, thrifty and healthy. Great inducements are offered to those intending to plant largely, or those buying to sell again, especially of apple.

Catalogues sent free to those applying.

Persons at a distance will please write for further information.

☞ Agents wanted to sell trees. Good wages paid.

july28,651yr.

GENTLEMEN
Are informed we have just received another supply of superior
Black French Cloths
AND
CASSIMERES,
which for quality and superior finish cannot be surpassed.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
July 21.

BLANK DEEDS—A splendid assortment for sale at the "Inquirer Office."

VALUABLE PROPERTY
FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell his farm in St. Clair tp., containing
TWO HUNDRED ACRES,
and allowance, situated near the town of St. Clairsville, with about one hundred acres cleared, with good fences, and in a high state of cultivation, with good meadows, and all the balance of the land well timbered, and will be good farming and meadow land when cleared, with several fine never-failing springs, which water nearly all the fields and wood-land. There is a
Good Log House,
Double Log Barn,
Wagon Shed,
Small Frame Stable,
and a good Spring House,
With excellent water, near the house. Also, a fine
YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD,
of choice fruit, with a number of fine PEACH and CHERRY trees. Also,
ONE TRACT OF MOUNTAIN LAND,
in the same township, with the best of Pine, Oak and Chestnut timber, containing one hundred acres, with three saw mills convenient, one within one fourth of a mile, the timber easily gotten off, part of the land good farming land when cleared.
Also,
A LARGE DOUBLE HOUSE,
Situate in the town of St. Clairsville, on corner of Bedford and Grass streets, with spring house, granary, large stable, carriage house, and a good well of water under roof of the house, with all other necessary out-buildings, two first rate lots of ground with new fences all around them. This property would suit well for a tavern or store, as every convenience is there for either. For further particulars apply to
DR. S. G. STATLER,
Schellsburg, or
COL. F. D. BEEGLE,
May 26:3m St. Clairsville.

NEW GOODS AT NEW PRICES
AT
MRS. STEWART'S,
Who has just returned from the city with a large assortment of
DRY AND FANCY GOODS,
consisting in part of

Bonnet & Bonnet Silks,	Gents Furnishing Goods
Flowers and Trimmings,	Bead Gimps and
Embroideries,	Ornaments,
Lace Goods,	Gloves,
Handkerchiefs,	Hoop Skirts,
Fancy Goods,	Notions and
Balmoral Skirts,	Small Wares,
Ladies' and	

forming
THE BEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW SPRING GOODS
in the place and which will be found unusually attractive.
Having been purchased at LOW GOLD RATES we can offer
Special Inducements to Buyers.
Our Notion Department
will at all times be well supplied.
A splended assortment of
MILLINERY GOODS,
HATS, BONNETS, &c. of the latest styles.
We solicit a call from the public, being confident that we can suit all. my12:tf

AGENTS WANTED FOR
The Secret Service,
The Field,
The Dungeon,
and The Escape,
BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,
N. Y. Tribune Correspondent.

The most interesting and exciting book ever published, embracing Mr. Richardson's unparalleled experience for four years; travelling through the South in the secret service of the "Tribune" at the outbreak of the war, with our armies and fleets, both East and West, during the first two years of the Rebellion; his thrilling capture; his [illegible] rebel prisons; his escape, and almost miraculous journey by night of nearly 400 miles. It will abound in stirring events, and contain more of the fact, incident and romance of the war than any other work yet published.

Teachers, ladies, energetic young men, and especially returned and disabled officers and soldiers, in want of profitable employment, will find it peculiarly adapted to their condition. We have agents clearing $150 per month, which we will prove to any doubting applicant. Send for circulars. Address JONES, BROS. & CO.
N. E. corner SIXTH and MINOR Sts.,
June 23.:3m* Philadelphia.

NO BOASTING.

The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to the public that he has just returned from Philadelphia with a
FULL AND COMPLETE
ASSORTMENT OF
BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &C.,
FOR
Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children;
to all of which he respectfully extends an invitation to call and examine.

He does not pretend to boast that his is the BEST and CHEAPEST in Town, and that goods advanced 25 per cent. just after HE bought, but he does say that he is a PRACTICAL SHOEMAKER, that he understands his business and STICKS TO IT, and has purchased no Auction Goods to undersell his neighbors and everybody else, but has
GOOD GOODS AT FAIR PRICES,
and all he asks is for his friends to give him a call
He is prepared to
MAKE ANYTHING TO ORDER
in his line of business. The subscriber not having the ENORMOUS capital that some of his competitors has, is NOT able to SPREAD HIMSELF so extensively, but if attention to business and a desire to please all will save him, he will try to retrieve his losses by Rebel Raids, steer clear of the *"Road to the Poor House,"* and keep clear of owing a million dollars besides.

In conclusion we would say that our stock is not large, but we have bought according to our means, and while we wish to
"LIVE AND LET LIVE,"
will try to
Sell as Cheap as any other Man.

☞ Repairing neatly done, and all rips sewed free of charge. The best brands of
TOBACCO AND CIGARS
constantly on hand. Also,
THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS.
May 12.:3m J. H. HUTTON.

SAVE COST! SAVE COST!
Subscribers to the Bedford Inquirer Lookout!

The undersigned having disposed of the *Inquirer* to Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ, desires to close up his business without delay. Those knowing themselves indebted to him for Subscription, Advertizing, Job Work, &c., will save costs by paying over the amount of their indebtedness to the above named gentlemen, in whose hands his books will be left a short time for collection. Persons disregarding this notice will be compelled to pay costs. So call on Messrs. DURBORROW & LUTZ and pay over at once.
May 12, 1865. B. F. McNEIL.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers beg leave to inform their patrons and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of
WOOLEN MANUFACTURING
at their old establishment, and are prepared to do
Manufacturing, Carding, Fulling,
&c. as usual. They have on hand a large stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Flannels, Yarns, &c.
which they will sell cheap for cash or exchange for wool.

Carding will be done from MAY 15th to SEPTEMBER 15th at eight cents per pound, two cents per pound extra will be charged when they find all or part oil; also on all wool carded out of its regular turn or after the 15th of September.

Wool and Goods, during the season will be regularly taken from and returned to the following places:
ROB'T FYAN'S Store, Bedford.
STATES & CO'S and J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON'S Store, Bloody Run.
A. C. JAMES' Store, Rainsburg.
☞ Terms positively cash on delivery of goods.
June 9.:3t J. LUTZ & CO.

J. M. BARNDOLLAR & SON
BLOODY RUN, PA.
RESPECTFULLY informs their friends, and the public in general, that they are receiving and keep constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Foreign and Domestic
DRY GOODS
SUCH AS Cloths, Cassimers, Satinetts, Vestings, Cottonades, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies Dress Goods.
Silks, Shallies, Delaines, Poplins, Prints, Ginghams, Shirtings, Irish Linens, &c.
READY MADE CLOTHING
In great variety. Men's and Boys' Coats, Pants and Vests,
Made in the Latest and Best Styles.
Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys, and Childrens wear.
NOTIONS,
Hosery, Gloves, Scarfs, Neckties, Dress Trimmings, Braids, Laces, Ladies
A Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
COFFEE, TEA, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, RICE,
SPICES, &C., &C.
TOBACCO,
CHEWING & Smoking Tobacco of the Best Brands.
DRUGS,
Oils, Paints, Medicines & Dye Stuffs.
HARDWARE,
IRON, NAILS,
SPIKES, &c., &c.
WE KEEP
On hand a well selected stock of all kinds, and consider it no trouble to show goods. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. No
GOODS misrepresented to effect sales. All goods warranted as represented.
WE BUY
All kinds of produce for which we pay the highest price in CASH or GOODS. We buy our goods for Cash entirely, and can offer great inducements for persons to buy of us. CALL AND SEE US.
sept.9'64.tf. J. M. B. & SON.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE
EMPORIUM OF FASHION.
SHUCK BROTHERS
ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF
FANCY DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.
SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS
SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,
MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,
A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS
Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions' great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.
The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.
SHUCK BROTHERS.
The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.
Bedford, April, 1864.

GEO. BLYMYRE & SON
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES AND TINWARE.
Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.
BUTCHER'S, GREAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY.
IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c.
TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS, BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c.
Putnam's Patent Clothes Wringer.
So highly spoken of, at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES, they will have no other.
Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in that line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.
Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.
COAL OIL,
COAL OIL LAMPS,
POCKET-BOOKS,
PIPES, &C.
Call and see us before purchasing.
G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo.

J. R. BURBORROW.....JOHN LUTZ.
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
BEDFORD, PA.,
U. S. ARMY CLAIM AGENCY
FOR THE COLLECTION OF
BOUNTY, BACK PAY, PENSIONS,
and other Claims against the Government.
BOUNTY AND BACK PAY.
To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:
FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guaadian.)
SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)
In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.
PENSIONS.
Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:
1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.
2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.
3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.
4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.
5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.
Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.
☞ Applications by mail attended to as if made in person. ☞ No charge made until the Claim is adjusted. ☞ Information given free of charge. April 28, 1865:tf

S. & W. SHUCK,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, A GREAT VARIETY OF SHOES for Ladies, Children, Men and Boys Shoes and Boots.—
HATS AND CAPS.
All descriptions of LEATHER.
500 CORDS OF TAN BARK WANTED.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

NEW GOODS
JUST RECEIVED AT
MRS. STEWART'S.
☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

SALT.
A LARGE quantity—in sacks and in barrel—wholesal and retail—at Bloody Run Station.
oct.18,'64-1y* JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

THE SPECIFIC PILL. TWO TO SIX

BOXES OF THE SPECIFIC PILL WILL PROMPTLY, PERFECTLY AND PERMANENTLY CURE
Spermatorrhea, Seminal Weakness or Involuntary Nightly or Daily Losses, however originally caused, or however aggravated in character; while they will speedily correct those terrible morbid conditions which spring from the primary disease, or from secret vice.

THE SPECIFIC PILL is equally applicable to the treatment of *every kind of Genital or Urinary Irritation; Incapacity or Impotency; Diabetes; Lime* or *Brick-dust Deposits* in the URINE; *Milky Discharges; Inflamation* or *Weakness* of the *Kidneys, &c., &c. Clergymen, Lawyers, Students,* and all who follow sedentary occupations, or whose *Brain* and *Nervous System* are over-worked, are peculiarly subject to Weaknesses of the *Genito-Urinary Organs.* They should not fail to use THE SPECIFIC PILL.

☞ Persons afflicted with any one or more of the above disorders are sure to have several, and sometimes *most,* of the following
SYMPTOMS:
Deranged Digestion; Loss of Appetite; Loss of Flesh; Constipated Bowels; Fitful and Nervous, or heavy sleep with Lustful Dreams; Troubled Breathing; Failure of Voice; Irregular action of the Heart; Pestulous Eruptions on the Face and Neck; Headache; Affections of the Eyes; Loss of Memory; Sudden flushes of Heat and Blushings; General Weakness and Indolence; Aversion to Society; Relaxed Condition, or Diminished Size of the Genital Organs; Involuntary Nightly or Daily Emissions; Frequent desire to pass Water, with peculiar smarting sensations; Pale Lips; Sunken Cheeks; Weak Eyes; "Pinched" Features, Irritation, or Catarrh of the Bladder; Incontinence, or Suppression of the Urine; Painful, Too Frequent, or Difficult Micturition, &c., &c.

Professional Opinions.—"I have used your SPECIFIC PILLS' in many cases of *Spermatorrhea,* and with the most perfect success."—J. MILTON SANDERS, M. D., LL. D., *Brooklyn.*
"It is as near a 'specific' as any medicine can be. I have cured very severe cases with from six to ten doses."—B. KEITH, M. D., *New York.*
"I know of no remedy, in the whole *Materia Medica,* equal to your Specific Pill in *Seminal* or *Urinary Weaknesses.*—ADOLPH BERRE, M. D., *Prof. of Organic Chemistry and Physiology, N. Y.*
Personal Opinions.—*Mr. Winchester* is worthy of all confidence, and devotes himself enthusiastically to these Preparations."—D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., LL. D., *Amer. Med. Gazette, N. Y.*
"I have a personal knowledge of Mr. Winchester's Honesty and Integrity, and can assure the Profession and the public that his preparations can be relied on."—JAS. R. CHILTON, M. D., *Chemist, N. Y.*

The Specific Pill
Is not a Homœpathic Remedy, nor does it contain *Mercury, Iron, Cantharides,* or any injurious ingredient.—SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
☞ Price—$1 per box, six boxes (when ordered at once) $5. Sent by Mail. Sold Wholesale and Retail at the Sole General Depot in the United States, by
J. WINCHESTER, 36 John Street, N. Y.
oct.21,'64-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, Pa..
ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.
This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.
The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.
Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendance.
Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
Couches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.
ISAAC F. GROVE.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!
THE following kinds of
Threshing Machines,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF
P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.
The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.
ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.
The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.
ONE-HORSE MACHINES
with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush. per day.
Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.
ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.
REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.
☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.
☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.
PETER H. SHIRES,
Proprietor and Manufac'r.
ALSO, FOR SALE, THE
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!
The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.
PETER H. SHIRES.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

COME AND SEE
The Largest and Best
STOCK OF
BOOTS & SHOES
IN TOWN.
We have just received a SECOND ASSORTMENT of H. E. LONG'S
SUPERIOR PHILADELPHIA MADE
Ladies' Misses' & Children's
fine Glove Kid, Tampico, Morocco, English Kid, Goat and English Lasting
BALMORALS, GAITERS, BOOTS, BUSKINS, SLIPPERS, and TIES,
With or without heels, made to order, to which we invite the special attention of Ladies in want of a SUPERIOR SHOE.
G. R. & W. OSTER.
Bedford, June 2.-tf.

DRESS GOODS.
At
CRAMERS'
You will find elegant
SILKS, CLOAKING, CLOTHS
all shades,
ALPACCAS,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
POPLINS, &c. &c.
ALL VERY CHEAP.
June 2, 1865.

CARPETING.
10 pieces all wool, Double Carpet.
12 " 4-4, 5-4, 6-8 and 8-4 Floor Oil Carpets.
8 " 4-4 Canton Matting.
All of the above goods are of the best quality and will be sold at a small advance on Eastern wholesale prices.
June 2, 1865. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

NEW MACKEREL,
HERRING,
and SHAD,
For Sale at Bloody Run Station.
feb17:6m* J. W. BARNDOLLAR.

JOB WORK executed CHEAP in PLAIN and FANCY colors at the "Inquirer Office."

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE.

A farm in Bedford township, owned by Jno. H. Rushabout four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 80 acres cleared, with log house log barn and other outbuildings thereon erected; also an apple orchard thereon.
ALSO,
A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn &c., thereon erected, containing 76 acres and allowance. Best part cleared and under fense, and in a good state of cultivation. Near to a school house, Mill &c., Adjoiuing Scott Low, Hughes, and others, and lately purchased from Wm. Hurley.
ALSO,
60 acres of land, 10 cleared and under fense, with log house thereon erected, adjoining Geo. Troutman, Geo. May and others, in Juniata township, and partly in Londonderry, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.
ALSO,
166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn stable &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards, thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is rich and capable of producing every variety of crops in this climate.
ALSO,
160 acres best quality of prarie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co. Iowa.
ALSO,
Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national government road leading west into Nebraska Territory.
ALSO,
A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with farm house, tenant house, double log barn, also an apple orchard thereon, also a good new saw mill thereon, known as the "Snyder or Koontz property."
ALSO,
160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.
ALSO,
Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.
ALSO,
A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.
ALSO,
A Tract of LAND, containing Fifteen Acres, about seven acres cleared, with a Story and a half Log House and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Omgrund and others, in Juniata Twp. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well Timbered, and all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.
The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.
Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.
apr. 8, 1864. O. E. SHANNON.

FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED
Horse and Cattle Powders.
These Powders have proved, after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties. The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.
These powders are not intended, as most powders are to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but to remove the disease and promote his general health.
These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a surepre ventive of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers Loss of Appetite and Vital Energy, &c.—These powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horses will never get the Lung Fever Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.
MILCH COWS.
The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.
HOGS.
In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented.
By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.
Prepared only by, S. A. Foutz & Bro. at their Wholesale Drug & Pattent Medicine Depot, No. 116 Franklin St. Baltimore Md.
For sale by H. C. Reamer, and Dr. B. F. Harry and Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States, These powders can be had at manufactures' prices of Johnson Holloway & Cowder, No. 23 North Third St. Philadelphia.
Oct. 14, '64:1yr.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.
VIZ.
London Quarterly Review (Conservative.)
Edinburgh Review (Whig.)
Westminster Review (Radical).
North British Review (Free-Church).
AND
Blackwood's